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# THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



## TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

FROM JULY 1, 1904, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1905

INCLUSIVE

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CENTRAL OFFICES

UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING

105 EAST 22D STREET, N. E. CORNER OF FOURTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

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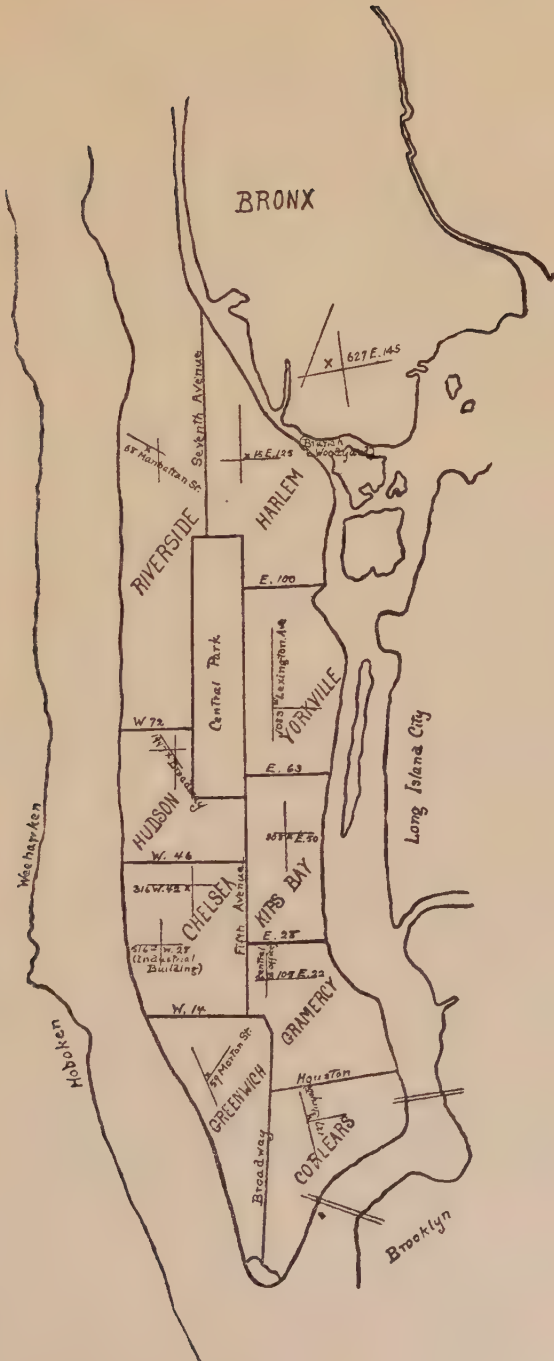
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Kips Bay...	28th to 63d Sts., East of Fifth Ave.....	208 East 50th St.	Dr. S. F. Hallock	Miss F. E. Hubbell
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Bronx.....	North of Harlem River to the Bronx River.....	489 Courtlandt Ave.	Jno. E. Eustis	Miss E. L. Jardine

DISTRICT OFFICE HOURS: 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. (Saturdays to 1). In June, July, August, and September, office hours on Saturdays are 9 A.M. to 12 M.  
 APPLICATION BUREAU, United Charities Building, 105 East 22d Street, 1st floor. Hours, 9 A.M. to midnight daily, O. F. Lewis, Superintendent.





## MAIN DEPARTMENTS.

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I.—CENTRAL OFFICE.—In the United Charities Building, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. Under charge of the Executive Committee.

1. A Centre for thought on, planning of, and propagating social and civic betterment.

2. A Bureau of Advice and Information on the city's charities.

3. A Bureau of Social Research.

4. A source of educational propaganda in the principles of organized charity.

5. An administrative centre for all of the work of this Society.

II.—INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.—United Charities Building. Under charge of Committee on Central Office Bureaus.

Investigations are made for private persons, hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions. For this purpose and to ascertain what aid new families that make application are in need of, the Society maintains a special corps of investigating agents in connection with the Registration Bureau.

III.—REGISTRATION BUREAU.—United Charities Building. Under charge of Committee on Central Office Bureaus.

A confidential record of all investigations made by

the Society, and of the action taken on behalf of families under its care. Information is given through the Central Office or by mail to those who have a legitimate charitable interest in the families concerned.

IV.—DISTRICT WORK.—Under charge of District Committees and the general oversight of the Committee on District Work.

The chief work of the Society in the care of families and individuals in distress is done by its ten district committees. See page 6.

V.—APPLICATION BUREAU.—United Charities Building. Under charge of the Joint Committee.

An office on the first floor of the United Charities Building, at which applications for assistance are received jointly by the Charity Organization Society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Those who are found not to be suitable candidates for action by either Society are directed to the proper sources of relief.

VI.—WOOD YARD.—516 West Twenty-eighth street. Branch Yard, foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street. Under charge of the Committee on Industrial Building and Wood Yard.

To provide work for residents with families for a cash remuneration, and to test their willingness to work. Homeless men may earn meals and lodgings.

VII.—LAUNDRY.—516 West Twenty-eighth street. Under charge of Committee on Laundry.

To provide temporary employment for women with families. Expert laundresses are supplied through the employment registry of the laundry.

VIII.—PENNY PROVIDENT FUND.—Main Office, United Charities Building; 310 sub-stations. Under charge of the Committee on Provident Habits.

For the encouragement of small savings through the stamp system.

IX.—PUBLICATIONS.—CHARITIES AND THE COMMONS, a weekly journal of philanthropy and of social advance; a means of communication among workers and of information to the public. A monthly illustrated magazine issue. Published every Saturday. Subscription price, two dollars.

THE CAUTIONARY LIST.—Published at occasional intervals for members of the Society.

THE CHARITIES DIRECTORY.—700 pages; published annually. Gives reliable information concerning the various charitable and beneficent institutions of New York City; carefully classified and fully indexed. The edition for 1906 will be published in February. Cloth, \$1.00.

X.—LIBRARY.—Room 309, United Charities Building. Under charge of Committee on Library.

A public reference library of applied sociology. All who are interested in charitable subjects are made welcome.



XI.—TENEMENT HOUSE REFORM.—Room 307½, United Charities Building. Under charge of Tenement House Committee.

To improve the condition of tenement houses by securing proper legislation, by securing the enforcement of the existing laws, and by encouraging the building of model tenements.

XII.—THE SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY.—Under charge of the Committee on Philanthropic Education.

To fit men and women for social service either as professional or as volunteer workers. Full information is contained in the Handbook of the School, which will be sent on application.

XIII.—THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.—By research into the social aspects of tuberculosis; by the publication of information concerning the curability and the communicable character of the disease through lectures, leaflets and otherwise; by the promotion of movements for the erection of sanatoria; by obtaining special relief for those whose chances of recovery will thus be increased and in other ways to aid in the movement for the prevention of this disease.

## REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL.\*

The Central Council of the Charity Organization Society, in presenting its twenty-third annual report, records with satisfaction a diminution in the number of applications for assistance, and in the total number of persons who are recorded as having been dependent upon the public and private relief agencies of the city. Continuously throughout the year the number of applications for assistance has been less than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. There has remained a very great amount of destitution in the aggregate, but it has been due to sickness, immigration, and the death of the natural breadwinner, rather than to abnormal industrial conditions leading to applications for assistance from families in which there is an able-bodied male breadwinner.

The most striking and unendurable cause of dependence in New York City at the present time is the physical disability resulting from dark, unsanitary, and unventilated old tenements; from infectious disease; from accident; and from a lack of sufficient and suitable nourishment. The urgent problem before philanthropic agencies and individuals is to devise means by which individuals of the rising generation may be made industrially efficient and hence self-supporting, and to discover means by which adequate and efficient relief can be supplied to those whose wage-earning capacity is not sufficient to enable them to maintain a reasonable standard of living. Such relief, especially for the physically disabled, and for widows with small children, must be far more liberal than has heretofore been generally supplied by any charitable agency, although it must be directed, like all other educational and preventive remedies, toward in-

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\*In order to make the fiscal year of the Society conform to that of the New York state charitable institutions and of the majority of the private charitable agencies in the state of New York, the present report covers a period of fifteen months, ending September 30.

creasing eventually the industrial efficiency, and hence the wage-earning capacity, of those who are capable of such increase.

This means that those who are sick must be enabled to get well quickly and must not be compelled to begin work before they have sufficiently recovered to do so with safety; that frail and delicate mothers must not be compelled to support a large family of small children while attempting also to make a home for them; that in some instances even able-bodied adults may wisely be aided to secure employment or to remove to a place where work can be found for them; that children must not be permitted to begin work prematurely, to which end the provisions of the present child labor and compulsory education laws must be rigidly enforced; and above all, that the alterations contemplated by the Tenement House Law of 1900 in the less habitable of the old-law tenements shall be carried fully into effect, thus securing for those who must live in the old buildings a portion at least of the advantages now enjoyed by the dwellers in tenement houses constructed under the present law. It means also that the measures for the extermination of tuberculosis, pneumonia, typhoid and other preventable diseases which have been happily inaugurated by the Health Department, the Department of Public Charities, and other co-operating agencies, public and private, shall be carried forward with increased energy and determination.

Such measures as these will not, of themselves, eradicate dependence, which is to some extent a moral disease resulting from weakness of character on the part of potential paupers, combined with equal weakness of character on the part of potential pauper-makers, *i. e.*, citizens who give money or its equivalent to any that ask, with reckless disregard of its effects upon the character of those to whom they give.

While carrying forward, therefore, into the first place in its program of social betterment, those sanitary and educational reforms for which the special conditions of the community at the present time call so emphatically, the Charity Organization

Society by no means disregards the need for discrimination in charitable relief and the necessity for giving only upon accurate knowledge—the principles for which the Society has stood from the beginning of its work.

Within the past year the educational work of the Society has been emphasized by the endowment by Mr. John S. Kennedy of the School of Philanthropy, to which reference was made in the annual report for last year, and by the appointment of the Society's general secretary to the Chair of Social Economy in Columbia University, endowed by Mr. Jacob H. Schiff as a means of supplementing the work of the School of Philanthropy and emphasizing more closely through this personal connection the affiliation already established between the Society and the University. The School of Philanthropy begins its second year in the enlarged and more permanent form insured by these two generous endowments with an enrolment of fifty-one students, and with every condition favorable for usefulness to the philanthropic activities of New York City and the country at large.

The establishment, almost contemporaneously with the New York School, of similar training schools in Chicago, under the auspices of the University of Chicago, and in Boston under the auspices of Harvard University and Simmons College, indicates that the demand which has led to the foundation of professional training schools for social workers is neither temporary nor local. In New York City the terms of the endowment which has been received insure that, while all the advantages of university affiliation have been secured, the actual work of the School will be kept in the closest possible relation with the practical needs of the city. As *ex-officio* members of the committee in charge of the School are named, not only the president of Columbia University, but the president of the United Charities,\* and the presidents of the four most important charitable societies which care for the poor in their homes.

The opening of the School has naturally led to the enlarge-

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\* Trustees of the United Charities Building.



ment and better equipment of the library, which is a public reference library containing some five thousand books and pamphlets relating to all phases of social work and social needs.

Besides the *Charities Directory*, a cloth-bound volume of seven hundred pages, the Society has published within the past year the first national *Directory of Institutions and Societies dealing with Tuberculosis in the United States and Canada*, and a volume of two hundred pages on *Family Desertion*, including a study of the laws relating to this subject in all of the States and an account of five hundred and seventy-four individual cases of desertion in various American communities.

There has been established during the past year a special bureau of social research, under the charge of a new standing committee of the Council, and the first fruits of the work accomplished by this bureau are presented in this report.

*Charities*, the Society's weekly periodical of local and general philanthropy, has steadily grown in circulation and in influence. Special numbers have been published during the past year on *The Slav* (the second of a series on immigration), *The Juvenile Court*, *Child Labor*, *Tuberculosis*, and the *Problem of the Smaller Cities*, and plans have been announced for special numbers during the present year dealing with *The Negro in the Cities of the North*, and with many other subjects of similar interest and importance. This publication has now been placed under the auspices of a special committee of a national character, representative of the various movements in the field of social work.\*

In line with the educational work of the Society is much of the work that has been done by the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Arrangements have been made for a National Tuberculosis Exhibition to be held in the last week in November and the first week in December under the joint auspices of the Society's committee and the National Association for the Study

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\* On November 1, 1905, *Charities* was consolidated with *The Commons* of Chicago, and the new periodical, which will be under the charge of the Publication Committee above mentioned, is to be known as *Charities and The Commons*.

and Prevention of Tuberculosis. An experiment has been made in providing employment for cured or arrested cases of tuberculosis and transplanting families to the country. A special investigation into the prevalence of tuberculosis among the Negroes of Manhattan has been carried on, and a complete investigation of the lodging houses of the city by the secretary of the committee has been followed by a report to the Board of Health. A municipal sanatorium for early cases, an institution for which the committee has been working steadily since its organization, has finally been located at Otisville, New York. All of these matters are more fully discussed in the report of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis.\*

The Tenement House Committee considered it necessary to resume full activity during the past year, and secured the services as secretary of Mr. A. A. Hill, and later, on the appointment of Mr. Hill as secretary of the newly formed Metropolitan Parks Association, of Miss Emily W. Dinwiddie, who was an inspector in the Tenement House Department during its first two years, and had subsequently made an exhaustive study of housing conditions in Philadelphia. The committee made careful independent inspections of houses concerning which complaints were received, communicating the results to the Tenement House Department, and on the resignation of Commissioner Crain rendered assistance to the new commissioner, Hon. Edmond J. Butler, of which hearty appreciation has been expressed.

In its report for last year the Society presented the reasons for removing at once, by mutual agreement, from the class of political appointments, the heads of those municipal departments which have to do directly with the welfare of the poor, the prevention of disease and the prosecution and punishment of crime. The conditions in the Department of Public Charities which were cited at length in support of this recommendation still remain, and the Society again records its conviction that appoint-

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\* See page 104.

ments in that Department, in the Police, Tenement House and Health Departments and in the Department of Correction should be immediately and completely divorced from the fluctuations of political campaigns.

There has been a material growth in the work and in the efficiency of the Mendicancy Department, as a result of which ordinary street-begging by professional mendicants has virtually disappeared from the streets of New York City. A plan is under consideration for extending the mendicancy work more completely to the Borough of Brooklyn through co-operation between the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities and the Police Department of that borough. At present one of the seven officers detailed by the Police Department to the Society works chiefly in Brooklyn, and other officers are frequently sent to points outside of Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs, whenever it is necessary, in order to follow individual offenders. The temptations, however, to this particular form of criminal life are naturally greater in Manhattan than in the other boroughs, and attention has, therefore, been centered particularly upon the shopping and residence districts of this borough, where their operations were formerly most in evidence. Under the auspices of the Committee on Mendicancy there has been prepared a new and much enlarged edition of the *Cautionary List*, which will be sent to those members of the Society who request it and to co-operating societies and police departments throughout the country.

Representatives of the Society participated in the first annual meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in Washington in May, 1905; in the annual meeting of the Associated Charities of Washington, D. C., and of the Society for Organizing Charity of Philadelphia; in the New York State Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor; in the New Jersey State Conference of Charities and Correction. The Society was represented by several delegates at the Fifth New York State Conference of Charities and Correction at Syracuse in November, 1904; and at the National Conference

of Charities and Correction at Portland, Ore., by Mrs. F. S. Lee, of the Central Council, the secretary of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and the general secretary, who was elected president of the National Conference to be held in Philadelphia, in 1906.

At the State Conference in Syracuse there was a vigorous discussion concerning the various measures adopted within the past few years, on the recommendation of Governor Odell, centralizing and otherwise changing the system under which New York cares in her State institutions for the insane and other public dependents. Mr. W. W. Armstrong, of the State Senate, and Mr. James T. Rogers, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the Assembly, were present by invitation and participated in the discussion, defending the policies which have been so frequently assailed in the conference. Partly as a result of the discussion and partly because of the position taken by Governor Higgins in an authorized interview published by *Charities*\* prior to the State election, an understanding was reached in favor of repealing some of the more obnoxious features of recent legislation and in favor of several measures which have been advocated by those who have worked for the improvement of the charitable institutions of the State under the leadership of the State Charities Aid Association and the State Board of Charities.

Among the more important provisions of the legislation of the past year may be mentioned:†

The re-establishment of the unpaid boards of managers for the various State hospitals for the insane; making the abandonment of children through the desertion of the family a felony; the establishment of a municipal hospital for inebriates; the exemption of charitable and educational bequests from the transfer tax; the amendment of the child labor law, and of the cumulative sentences law; the extension to the second-class cities of the

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\* See *Charities*, October 22, 1904.

† For a full review of legislation see *Charities*, May 13, 1905.

State of a probation and juvenile court system, and the extension of the parole system; provision for the transfer of inmates among State institutions; and the creation of a commission to investigate and report to the next legislature on the workings of the probation system throughout the State.

Within the year the Society has completed the emergency relief work made necessary by the *General Slocum* disaster in the East River.\* During a brief but severe snowstorm in February of this year the Society authorized the disbursement of emergency relief through officers of the Police Department and inspectors of the Health and Tenement House Departments. Very slight advantage was taken of this authorization, only \$198.99 being disbursed in all, and of this \$129.72 in a single police precinct, where exceptional stupidity on the part of the officer in charge of the station led to a stream of wholly unnecessary applications. The fact that with this exception so little relief was considered necessary by inspectors and police officers may fairly be taken as an indication that such distress as was caused by the storm was for the most part promptly made known to the ordinary charitable agencies.

Much interest was aroused later in the winter in the subject of under-fed school children. A statement had been quoted by Dr. William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of City Schools, from Mr. Robert Hunter's book on Poverty, to the effect that thousands—very likely sixty or seventy thousand—of children in New York City often arrive at school hungry and unfitted for their work. On being asked by the Commander of the Salvation Army, Miss Eva Booth, whether this statement was correct, Dr. Maxwell replied that the author was "more likely to underestimate than to over-estimate the number." Whereupon, the Salvation Army determined to open a number of food kitchens in the vicinity of the school buildings most largely attended by tenement children; and the Board of Education, on the recom-

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\* For the report of the committee in charge of this relief work see Twenty-second Annual Report of the Charity Organization Society.



mendation of the charitable societies, attempted to ascertain for itself how many children habitually come to school without breakfast.

In spite of the wide advertising given to the food stations through the daily press and otherwise, very few claimants appeared for the free breakfasts, and the inquiry by the Board of Education likewise failed to disclose any large number of breakfastless children. Neither experiment, however, is decisive as to whether school children are properly nourished—whether their breakfasts, and likewise their dinners and suppers, are of nourishing quality, sufficient in amount, and properly prepared. In so far as the discussion has increased public interest in these questions, it has been of public benefit, and it is hoped that this interest will not disappear with the flurry of excitement over the discussion as to whether there are or are not seventy thousand breakfastless school children in the New York schools.

The Society's representative at the hearing before the special committee of the Board of Education suggested that the difficulty might lie in the incomplete assimilation of immigrants, especially in the difference between the continental breakfast and the heartier meal which American custom and American conditions of labor require. Any plan of supplying free meals by the Board of Education might easily interfere, rather than aid, in the more complete assimilation of the family life of new immigrants to the general conditions of the community of which they become a part. The question thus becomes a part of the larger problem of the assimilation of immigrants, a problem which is of the first importance at a time when more than a million immigrants arrive in this country within a single year.

Attention is invited to the report of the Committee on Social Research for the period of nine months between January and September 30, 1905, in which there appears much fuller and more accurate information than the Society has ever obtained heretofore concerning the character of the families under its care, the cause of their need, and the action taken on their be-

half. Especially concerning the fifteen hundred families who have been for a longer or shorter time under the care of one or other of the Society's district committees and whose records have been closed at any time during the past nine months is this information of interest and value. Among other facts which stand out prominently from the tabulation made by the secretary of the committee is the fact that, so far as its district work is concerned, the Charity Organization Society has to do chiefly with families who are ordinarily self-supporting, and not with chronic dependents or with individuals of the traditional pauper type. The period during which they require assistance varies greatly, but is, on the average, less than has ordinarily been supposed. In a large proportion of instances they have long been residents of New York City. Another striking generalization which may be taken as an indication of the class from which applicants come, is the fact that even when the male head of the family is alive, at work, and with his family, the wife is also more or less regularly employed. When the husband dies, is displaced by accident or illness, or deserts his family, the wife assumes a heavier, but not an unfamiliar burden.

Many records are "closed" because the mother, under such circumstances, after a period of readjustment—although still, it may be, under great physical strain—seems "able to manage." The pertinent inquiry arises, however, whether this ability to manage has not been too readily assumed, even when the assumption rests upon the assurance of the mother in question.

The average amount of relief obtained by district committees from charitable agencies and private individuals for families under their care has very greatly increased in recent years, and this process will probably need to go much further before the danger point of undue liberality is reached.

These conclusions are still further enforced by the results of a three months' study, by a district agent of the Society, of the food consumed by families either at present or recently under the Society's care. The results of this study, made in con-

nection with the School of Philanthropy, are also published as a part of the report of the Committee on Social Research.

The shifting of population which takes place in every large American city, and especially in New York, made necessary a redistribution of the boundary lines of the Society's districts, which went into effect January 1, 1905. The present boundaries, together with the location of district offices, will be found on page 7 of this report. The purpose of these changes was to divide the work more evenly among the ten districts, allowance being made for further changes in population which are clearly foreshadowed. Of equal importance is the adoption of names to supersede the numbers by which the districts were formerly designated. These names, Greenwich, Corlears, Chelsea, Gramercy, Hudson, Kips Bay, Riverside, Yorkville, Harlem and Bronx, corresponding in the main to the names of the local improvement districts established by the Charter of 1897, are of local significance in each instance. The considerations which led the framers of the city's charter to seek for names which shall call historical associations into service have equal force in fostering a neighborhood feeling and in developing a neighborhood pride in our district work. The portion of the Borough of the Bronx lying west of the Bronx River, which constitutes our Bronx District, is showing rapid growth in population. A large number of poor families of all nationalities are moving into this district on account of the lower rents which prevail there. This growth and the large extent of territory covered will soon call for the establishment of a new district above the Harlem River.

Our Registration Bureau now cares for almost 100,000 family records. The rapidly increasing number and the growth of these records makes it a constantly growing task to have them quickly accessible, not only to our own District Committees and visitors and to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, with whom we have joint records, but to all societies and individuals who may have a legitimate interest in them. Under the supervision of an expert, extensive changes

have been made in the Registration Bureau during the past year. By the building of a gallery and by modern filing devices, three-fifths additional filing space has been provided, and in future our records will be made of lighter, though equally durable material. When this reorganization is complete, identification of records will be more quickly and more accurately made, and the Registration Bureau will be ready for a still larger service to this community.

There are few problems in relief work that are more perplexing than that of providing prompt and wise care for homeless men and women. The Joint Application Bureau of the Charity Organization Society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has for a number of years borne much of the responsibility for this work. The homeless applicant is there interviewed, the Bureau's visitor makes the inquiry and dispenses the necessary relief, and its superintendent makes reports to those interested. The two societies share equally in the expenses of administration. A joint committee, consisting of the executives and two delegates from each of the two societies represented—the superintendent of the Bureau acting as secretary—has been organized to give intelligent direction to the work and to study the larger problems with which the care of the homeless is closely allied.

During the past year, persistent efforts were put forth by the Joint Application Bureau to reach men of the "bread lines." In the months of March and April 28,000 tickets were distributed to them promising prompt aid and at least temporary work in the wood yard to all who would call. Of the total number only three hundred and five came. Of these ninety-four per cent were single, fourteen per cent were widowers, six per cent were married, and six per cent were deserting husbands. Sixty-seven per cent were under forty, and six per cent under twenty years of age. Of the one hundred and eighty-eight men who were sent to the wood yard one hundred and twenty-seven arrived there. The failure on the part of so many to use the Bureau,

and the fact that sixty-one men out of one hundred and eighty-eight who were directed to the wood yard did not feel the need of earning food and lodging, but could get it more easily in another way, would go to show that the men of the "bread lines" are in no great need, or that the Application Bureau has not yet been able to reach them.

Financially the Society's past year compares not unfavorably with its predecessors, since, in response to a special appeal, contributions to the amount of \$30,000 were obtained to meet an accumulated deficit, and to obviate the necessity of borrowing during the summer months in anticipation of receipts of the ensuing winter. The endowment of the School of Philanthropy relieves the Society of the necessity for appeals for the current support of that department of its work. It is hoped that the newly formed National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis will undertake some, although necessarily only a limited part, of the educational work which has heretofore devolved upon the Society in connection with that particular movement. In all other departments, however, the Society finds it necessary to extend its work to correspond with the growth of the city in population and with the new needs which are from time to time discovered.

Largely increased contributions and a greatly increased number of members are therefore essential. If the Society's membership could be doubled, through the slight effort which would be requisite on the part of each of its present members to secure one new contributing member, this would be a most welcome and helpful method of growth. Those who are brought into the Society's membership in this manner would be likely to be in sympathy with its objects and in position to participate actively in its work. Volunteers are greatly needed for the district committees as friendly visitors and in many of the activities of the Central Office. The Society, therefore, seeks not only financial support but also active workers, and is in position to give direction and training where these are needed.



The distinctive characteristic of the Society's district work on behalf of dependent families is that it affords an efficient and practicable plan by which those who can contribute money alone, those who can contribute service alone, and those who are in position to give both money and service, may all co-operate for the lasting good of such as need personal sympathy or financial assistance or both.

Besides contributions for current funds, the Charity Organization Society calls attention to three special purposes for which larger donations would be greatly appreciated:

It was pointed out in the last annual report that the ten districts into which the territory of Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs is divided have an average population of more than 250,000 souls, each of these districts constituting a community nearly as large as Washington or half as large as Boston. The suggestion was made that if there could be erected in each of these districts—not necessarily all in one year, but one after another—a neighborhood building for district offices and for agencies which work locally within the district, this would greatly promote the spirit of co-operation, would enable some urgently needed work to be undertaken, and would in short accomplish for the local community what the United Charities Building has accomplished for the city at large, by providing for the general headquarters of a number of charitable agencies. This need has become increasingly apparent during the past year, and there are two or three districts in which the conditions are ripe for immediate action in this direction.

The Charities Publication Committee, to which reference has already been made, is undertaking to raise an educational fund of \$6,000 as a means of enlarging the usefulness of the periodical, especially through the investigation of certain large questions of national interest which it is not at present the particular function of any existing agency to undertake.

Attention may be called finally to the need for special relief funds made necessary by abnormal conditions in the past or

exceptional opportunities in the present. The Provident Relief Fund, which does not maintain an independent staff of visitors but gives relief upon the recommendation of the Charity Organization Society, has been formed to receive and administer such special relief funds. It has already been entrusted with a liberal annual contribution for widows with dependent children, and a self-support fund, as well as with other special funds of smaller amount. It is now desired to raise and disburse through this source a similar special fund for the home relief of tuberculous patients who are receiving medical treatment at public dispensaries or otherwise. It is estimated that for a few years, to meet this need within the territory covered by the Society's districts, \$20,000 a year will be required. Three-fourths of this amount has already been subscribed on condition of raising the amount needed. As it is essential not to interfere with the financial support of the other departments of the Society, it is hoped that the remaining \$5,000 may be obtained in substantial sums from a comparatively few donors, thus making unnecessary a general public appeal. Contributions, however, of any amount for this purpose will be thankfully received.

A plan has been inaugurated for a special class of business subscription members paying not less than \$50 a year, and entitled to the unlimited service of the Bureau of Advice and Information concerning charitable enterprises. This Bureau is an outgrowth of the system which the Society has followed from the beginning in making confidential reports to its members upon the standing and management of any institution which appeals for charitable support. This service will be continued for individuals who are annual, associate, or life members of the Society. It is believed, however, that many of the more important business firms and companies will gladly avail themselves of the services of the Bureau of Advice and Information, and that they will find the proposed subscription membership of \$50 a year a very satisfactory investment.

Important, however, as are these special causes, the greatest need is for a substantial increase to the current income of the Society available for its general work; and the assistance of those to whom this report is sent in securing new members, or an increase in the amount of the regular contribution of those who are already members, will be gratefully appreciated.

ROBERT W. DE FOREST,  
*President.*

EDWARD T. DEVINE,  
*General Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE GREENWICH DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

In charge of the district south of Fourteenth street, west of Broadway.

CHARLES I. MCBURNEY, <i>Ch'n. &amp; Del.</i>	MISS MARTHA DRAPER,
ABBOTT BROWN, <i>Sec'y</i> ,	MISS C. S. BARRY,
DR. J. N. BEEKMAN,	MISS C. E. BOARDMAN,
WILLIAM FITZPATRICK,	MRS. V. G. SIMKHOVITCH,
JAMES A. GALLAGHER,	MRS. GEORGE STROBRIDGE,
REV. WILLIAM IRVIN,	MISS LOUISE SCOTT,
MRS. E. C. HENDERSON,	MISS ELIZABETH BARTHOLOW,
MRS. E. A. BIRMINGHAM.	

Office, 59 Morton St. MRS. E. A. MCCUTCHEON, *District Agent*.

Nothing has been more noticeable in the work of this Committee during the past year than the great increase in Italian families that come to us for aid. But it would be unfair to them to give the impression that a spirit of dependence obtains to any marked extent among them. On the contrary the experience of the Committee indicates that, generally speaking, only Italian families who have recently landed are ever in real need of assistance. After they have gotten acquainted with American customs and the English language they quickly develop an ability to support themselves. In the treatment of needy Italians valuable assistance has been rendered by the Italian Benevolent Institute.

Rents in the district are much higher than they were a few years ago, and this has forced many families with small incomes into quarters hardly fit for habitation, a retrogression in the matter of environment which is to be deplored. It is believed that with the construction of the projected tunnel under the North River an opportunity will be furnished for a part of our tenement population to avail itself of dwellings at cheaper rents in Jersey City or Hoboken so that, even if these families do not go, the competition for good houses will be somewhat reduced.

The instances of wife desertion seem to have increased. Many of the deserting husbands establish themselves outside of the State. The Committee is much gratified with the law which makes the abandonment of children by deserting parents or guardians a felony and it hopes that this may prove valuable in extraditing and punishing the criminals.

The Committee has had in its care, in addition to the many families previously known, 188 new families. Effort has been made throughout the year in all cases, except those where the Committee has had the assurance that all the circumstances of the family were known to them, to leave applicants for relief to their own resources under such oversight as would furnish the Committee instant information of any *urgent* need. By this method a large proportion of cases that superficially



seemed to call for material assistance, in the presence of a necessity to do so found within their own circle of relatives or intimates the means of weathering the period of distress.

Efforts have been made throughout the year to increase co-operation among the charitable and religious agencies in the district, and it is believed with much success. Last winter meetings of the Committee were held, which were addressed by persons in charge of other benevolent organizations in the district on the subject of the latter's work. These will continue this winter.

On the whole, the Committee feels that there has been distinct progress in the district in the matter of relieving deserving families, and keeping relief from reaching families not deserving of it. It is believed that with the greater efficiency of the workers among the poor, this improvement will continue, until a large percentage of the undeserving will no longer be able successfully to appeal to the sympathy and means of persons philanthropically inclined.

CHARLES I. MCBURNEY,  
*Chairman.*

## REPORT OF THE CORLEARS DISTRICT COMMITTEE,

In charge of the district lying between Broadway and the East River south of Houston street.

B. OGDEN CHISOLM, *Ch'n*,  
 HENRY SOLOMON, *Del.*,  
 MRS. J. E. GROTE HIGGINS, *Sec.*,  
 DAVID BLAUSTEIN,  
 MISS L. S. CALDWELL,  
 MISS GERTRUDE DAY,  
 MRS. H. M. DEWEES,  
 MISS SARAH ELKUS,  
 MISS A. GOLDING,  
 J. H. HAMILTON,  
 MISS ELIZABETH HOWE,  
 MISS IRELAND,

FRANK E. KARELSEN,  
 MISS CLARA N. KELLOGG,  
 MISS L. KITTRIDGE,  
 MRS. L. LESSER,  
 \*MRS. C. R. LOWELL,  
 T. J. MEAGHER,  
 J. O'CONNOR,  
 MRS. J. L. PARKS,  
 MRS. T. W. WARD,  
 WALTER E. WEYL (resigned),  
 MISS C. E. WILHELM,  
 MISS E. S. WILLIAMS.

Office, 127 Chrystie Street. MISS ALICE M. DECKER, *District Agent*.

The work carried on in the Corlears District during the current year has been efficiently and conscientiously done and as a result of our efforts, we feel that the district has been benefited, although in the sum total of distress that exists this benefit may appear small.

We have tried to administer each case as if it were the only one and our endeavors have been in the direction of infusing the personal element by personal contact wherever possible. Several members of our Committee are well qualified to visit and advise families, and they have done much to lighten the burden of difficult cases. As a rule the very best help a person can give to another in distress is that of encouragement and advice by means of a personal visit, and trying to put oneself in the place of the unfortunate and then judging what is required.

Our District, which in point of size is about a square mile and has a population of 376,000 persons, comprises the most densely populated section of any city in the world.

It is evident, therefore, that owing to the way in which the people are crowded together much misery must result, and in their ignorance families often do things that result in sickness, not only to themselves, but to others living in the same house.

As an offset to this, friendly visitors are needed to instruct and to advise the people. Many of our families are known to need only that kind of relief rather than assistance in more material form. We have

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\* Deceased.

had many different cases throughout the year where treatment or relief of any kind seemed well-nigh impossible, but in nearly every one of these after much careful thought and planning we have accomplished some good result.

Intemperance, which always works so much harm, very often results from enforced idleness, so that employment of any kind is a welcome source of relief. A suggestion made in our report of last year regarding a plan for a Branch Laundry in our district has not materialized as yet, except inasmuch as the funds already raised, namely, about \$2,000 are still at the disposal of the Committee. The chief reason why no definite action has been taken is owing to the difficulty in securing a suitable site, as well as the hesitancy of the Committee to put the plan in operation until success could be assured. The Committee, however, reports progress and hopes to develop the plan more fully this year.

The average number of families which we have had under treatment each month during the fifteen months which this report covers, has been 158, indicating the amount of work carried on in this District.

We have had applications for relief from a large number of widows, oftentimes with children, and frequently the whole burden for support of the family has fallen temporarily upon the Committee.

One of our experiments has been the placing of a family in Northern New Jersey. The mother is a widow and was treated for tuberculosis about ten years ago, apparently regaining her health. Her husband died from the disease and the two older children, being delicate, were constantly in need of a doctor's care. Since leaving New York in June, no member of the family has required the services of a physician. They now live in a comfortable house of eight rooms, surrounded by a pretty garden, have raised their own vegetables, so that the prospects are, they will soon become self-supporting. The oldest child, a daughter, has secured employment in the village and is earning good wages, the three younger children are attending school, while the mother earns something doing housework and has, in addition to this, temporary work at home given to her by the manager of a towel factory near by. If we could dispose of a number of our cases in this way—how encouraging charity work would be!

Another family consisting of a man, wife, and their baby, is also comfortably settled and self-supporting out of the city. When first visited by us, the man was in need of hospital treatment and besides this they needed encouragement and assistance in order to keep themselves together. The necessary hospital treatment was secured for the husband, partial employment for the wife, together with assistance to the amount of \$50 for rent, food and fuel.

The great difficulty in many of our cases is owing to the fact that the earning power of the head of the family is inadequate to provide for the number of children requiring proper food and clothing in order that they may be kept at school.

Needy Italian families are very numerous in our District and we frequently have difficulty in learning the exact conditions owing to the absence of an interpreter. It is not an infrequent occurrence for a little Italian child to visit our office and direct our Agent to the Italian quarter, there to be met by an Italian mother or relation where no English is spoken, and our difficulties then begin. We have to seek an interpreter and on each subsequent visit to the office or to the home we must do the same thing. Last year for a short time we had a native of Italy helping us and this was of great assistance.

A conference was held during the year (March 8th, 1905), at our District office. Miss Wald gave an excellent discourse, and the subject of establishing a training school for women and an additional day nursery were discussed. At this conference efforts were also made to secure for children under 12 years of age attending school whose mothers are away at work, proper care out of school hours. The Day Nurseries have already arranged to care for some of these children, but their number is limited and the need still exists.

During Christmas week there was held a small entertainment attended by about seventy-five guests from the District.

In conclusion we wish to thank all those persons and kindred Societies who have co-operated with us throughout the year, and we hope that in each succeeding year we may be more useful to each other in accomplishing the results sought for.

B. OGDEN CHISHOLM,  
*Chairman.*



## REPORT OF THE CHELSEA DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

In charge of the district from Fourteenth to Forty-sixth streets, west of Fifth avenue.

R. S. TREACY, <i>Ch'n</i> ,	MISS L. V. DAY,
W. H. WEEKS, <i>V. Ch'n and Del.</i> ,	MRS. D. MOLONEY,
W. H. CHURCH, <i>Sec.</i> ,	MRS. W. E. MAYNARD,
C. H. MARK,	MRS. F. E. SUSE,
F. W. TULLY,	MISS A. LUSK,
E. F. SMITH,	MISS A. KOHLSAAT,
REV. T. H. SILL,	MISS W. IVES,
REV. S. S. MITCHELL,	MISS E. KLOTS,
REV. J. PALMER,	MISS E. C. SMITH,
MRS. R. HOFFMAN,	MISS O. ELLIOTT,

MRS. H. A. ALEXANDER.

Office, 316 West Forty-second street. MISS E. FISHER, *District Agent*.

The Chelsea District Committee respectfully reports progress accompanied by the desired results in its labors, due to the great interest shown and the perfect harmony in which the members worked.

The change in the district boundaries brought under our jurisdiction a phase of poverty unfamiliar to us, an element that might be termed itinerant poor. They are the occupants of furnished rooms, having no chattels and of shiftless dispositions, leading an almost aimless existence, moving from place to place, and, no doubt, applicants in every charitable and benevolent organization in the city. This is a rapidly increasing class and for that reason the subject demands thorough investigation and intelligent treatment, which we are endeavoring to give. This new element of which we report, unlike the genuinely poor families of this and other districts, who have the ties of families and the responsibility of their support to develop stamina and help them to become provident, when once the cause has been obliterated and the poverty alleviated by the organization, have nothing to help them and no source of stimulation to enable them to help themselves, and the result is indolence and abject poverty. This, as we have noted, is a difficult problem, but we think we are well on towards a solution.

The preparation of the site of the Pennsylvania Terminal has enforced the tearing down of a great number of tenement buildings in our district, creating an unanswerable demand for rooms, and causing a material advance in rentals, which makes it still harder for the poor in their struggle for existence.

The churches and the benevolent organizations of our district have as in the past given their co-operation in the work of investigation and relief.

The new public bath in West 41st street is now in active operation, and the beneficial effect is already apparent.

It is a source of pleasure for us to note the decrease in the number of tuberculosis cases presented to the Committee for consideration.

We desire to express our appreciation of the truly excellent work of the "Friendly Visitors."

RICHARD S. TREACY,  
*Chairman.*

## REPORT OF THE GRAMERCY DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

In charge of the district from Houston to 28th Street, East of Broadway and Fifth Avenue,

DR. H. S. OPPENHEIMER, *Ch'n*,  
 BENJ. WELLES, *Sec. & Del.*,  
 CHARLES WHEELER BARNES,  
 MISS HELEN S. BRADLEY,  
 MISS EDITH BROWN,  
 MRS. HARMON-BROWN,  
 MRS. ROBERT C. CORNELL,  
 MISS A. B. EVANS,  
 MISS ANNA GIBSON,

DR. FORBES HAWKES,  
 MISS M. E. KELLY,  
 WALTER LARGE,  
 MRS. WALTER LARGE,  
 CHARLES E. MERRILL,  
 MISS THERESA R. O'DONOHUE,  
 MRS. J. FREDERICK TAMS,  
 MISS EFFIE WADDINGTON,  
 MRS GEORGE WADDINGTON.

Office, 105 East 22d Street. MISS M. D. HENRY, *District Agent*.

It is pleasant to be able again to report the smooth, harmonious working together of the members of the Fifth District Committee. Our three lawyer members have taken great pains to see justice done to the poor and ignorant applicants requiring help, of which we have had a number. We have been happy in having more and more complete co-operation with the different churches in our district. The Widows' Society is most helpful. The fact of one of their members being on our Committee facilitates reciprocity. The truant school and the truant officers have been very helpful to us in some cases. The enforcement of the law obliged us in several instances to supply the money earned previously by children under fourteen, in order to prevent suffering in the families in need of their earnings.

In the past year our work has been somewhat reduced and easier, due to the lessened difficulty of finding employment for those able and willing to work, which is explained by the general condition of business buoyancy and building enterprise. The difficulty of finding employment is almost limited to the man or woman over fifty, who has by some mischance, and through no fault of his or her own, lost employment. These cases are seen so often and are usually so hopeless that it is a pleasure to note an exception.

A man aged 84, with a wife, two sons and a daughter, applied for work. He had been a marine engineer and could find nothing to do on land. His wife is 56. One daughter of 23 was earning \$5 a week. One of the sons was broken down with tuberculosis, the other son is an epileptic, rarely able to work and unable to keep a place on account of his malady. The epileptic son was sent to Craig colony, the consumptive

to a sanatorium in the country. A position was found for the father, who could not retain it. However, he enlisted the interest of his employer and through him obtained another place at which he earns \$9 a week steadily. Recently the tuberculous son returned so much improved that he is able to work. He earns \$6 a week. In this way this very good family is become again self-supporting.

While looking at the satisfactory side of our work there appears an Armenian family consisting of a father 60 years of age, broken in health and unable to do much, or to find work anywhere. The mother, 40, is able to earn very little. Two boys of school age, who had been the support of the family, were put back in school by the truant officer. An Armenian boarder in the family sacrificed his entire earnings to keep the family from starvation, when they came to us. We supplied the amount the boys earned while looking into the case. The only work that could be found for the father was bottle washing at \$3 a week. We discovered that there was another son, aged 19, who was earning \$10 a week in a piano factory. He refused to live at home, because he was musical and boarded where there was a piano on which he was allowed to practice. His board and tuition absorbed his earnings and he contributed nothing towards the support of his family. Consultation with his employer by our agent resulted in persuading the boy to return and live with his family again, he being allowed the use of a piano on this condition. He now lives at home, brings in his wages to his family regularly, thus helping them to get on without outside relief, and with very little sleep as he practices at unseemly hours.

Much domestic infelicity is brought to us for consideration, commiseration and adjustment. One instance of this sort appealed to our sympathies particularly. A childless married woman asked our aid. Her legal husband refused to support her and lived with another woman. For years his wife had been unable to stand; but had nevertheless managed to do her own housework. It was said that her husband refused to support her because she was immoral. Much investigation by our Nurse proved this to be untrue. The husband was hailed to court and obliged by the judge to pay his wife \$3 a week. A lump sum was turned over to this Society to be used for her benefit the first year. We then sent her to Bellevue Hospital, where an excellent orthopædic surgeon performed an operation on her knee joints. At present she is able to make her way about her apartment, thanks to the generous surgeon, who besides surgical care, gave her braces and specially constructed shoes to help her hold herself upright. She will probably be able to do something towards self-support.

A young couple asked our assistance, the man being out of work.



It was found that they were not married, though they had one child. With the kind and ready help of Father McMahon this couple were made to realize that they were not leading a proper life and they were married. The temporary work we had procured for the man led to permanent employment and the family is now self-supporting and self-respecting.

For another couple, with two children, girls of 13 and 10, who had also lived together without being married, we secured this blessing through the help and influence of Calvary Church. Both the man and the wife were good workers, but the man would go on sprees and leave the family unprovided for. When one of the children took sick the woman could not go out to work and came to us for aid. After the marriage the man took the pledge and things went very well until he began to drink again and lost his work. We secured for him the treatment of an institution for the cure of inebriates and since then he has been a steady and faithful worker and a good husband.

It is also cheering to be able to report that a number of our proteges to whom we made loans, have recently been paying them off by degrees, thus not only showing that they were prosperous enough to do this; but also, what is of much greater importance, that they are honest and self-respecting enough to feel obliged to do it.

H. S. OPPENHEIMER, M. D.,  
*Chairman.*

## REPORT OF THE HUDSON DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

In charge of the district from Forty-sixth street to Seventy-second street,  
west of Fifth avenue.

L. LAFLIN KELLOGG, *Ch'n*,  
FREDERICK NATHAN, *Sec'y*,  
REV. G. A. STRONG, *Del*,  
DR. A. W. BAIRD,  
B. W. BRADLEY,  
REV. SIDNEY CROSS,  
A. H. ELY,  
MRS. W. W. FLANNAGAN,  
MRS. E. GIDDINGS,  
MRS. L. HUNTER,  
MRS. C. H. ISRAELS,  
MRS. E. JACOBS,  
MRS. T. KELLY,

DR. T. W. KILMER,  
DR. C. F. MCKENNA,  
MRS. C. F. MCKENNA,  
MISS M. C. MOORE,  
MISS E. D. MOREWOOD,  
MRS. A. MOREWOOD,  
W. MORGAN,  
MRS. F. B. POOLE,  
J. J. PULLEYN,  
MISS L. SEAMAN,  
REV. E. WATERHOUSE,  
DR. W. E. WEST,  
A. R. WOLFF.

Office, 1947 Broadway. MISS SARAH F. BURROWS, *District Agent*.

The record of the work of this Committee during the past year has been one of continued interest and encouragement. During the present year the limits of our District have been changed. The result has been a smaller territorial area, but an increased volume of population. The work of the District has been, accordingly, largely increased. In order to meet the requirements of the new work, the office of the Committee was removed from 527 Amsterdam avenue to 1947 Broadway, and the work of the new District commenced on January 1, 1905.

It cannot be denied that this change was made with many misgivings upon the part of the Committee as to the result. It was feared that the co-operation of many of the agencies which have been of much aid to us in the past would be lost in this way. We are happy to report that the result of the change has not been at all injurious to any former co-operation, and the churches and other agencies in the new District have worked in entire harmony and more satisfactorily than before. We have in addition in the new District the benefit of the West Side Neighborhood House and in connection therewith their Day Nursery and Kindergarten, which has proved of greatest assistance. We desire also to make special mention of the aid received from the principals and teachers of the public schools with whom we co-operate in the furnishing of clothes and garments to enable the poorer children to attend

school and in procuring relief so that the families can comply with the requirements of the laws compelling attendance at school.

Our work, as before, continues to be largely in families where the only support is a widow with small children, or where the main bread-winner is an invalid. During the year seventeen (17) families have been made self-supporting, mainly if not wholly due to our aid, either in procuring medical care for the sick or securing employment for the able-bodied. Four (4) aged people have been placed permanently in homes.

A large amount of money has been expended in the care of tuberculosis cases, and in maintaining families in the home in cases where the bread-winner was a widow. We have been able to do this work mainly through the beneficence and generosity of one of the residents of the District, who not only has contributed during the year the sum of \$1,250 to that purpose, but is unwilling that his act of kindness shall be acknowledged publicly, the gift being made entirely upon that condition.

A number of distressing cases have come before us, where the families have become dependent upon charity because of the insanity of the supporting member of the family. One especially encouraging feature of our work has been the fact that only a very small number of the families under our care have become dependent because of intemperance. We have, however, the usual number of shiftless and incompetent people, with whom we adopt the best methods known to us for making them self-supporting.

L. LAFLIN KELLOGG,  
*Chairman.*

## REPORT OF THE KIPS BAY DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

In charge of the district between Twenty-eighth and Sixty-third streets,  
east of Fifth avenue.

DR. S. F. HALLOCK, *Ch'n & Del.*, JOHN J. FRIEL, *Vice-Ch'n*,  
MISS HELEN LAUTERBACH, *Sec'y*.

Term expires in November.

1906.

MISS HELEN LAUTERBACH,  
JAMES BOYLE,  
JOHN J. FRIEL,  
MISS ANNA B. JENNINGS,  
DR. JAMES ALEX. MILLER,  
REV. H. G. MENDENHALL, D. D.,  
MRS. FREDERIC S. LEE,  
DEACONESS BOYD.

1907.

W. F. BRUSH,  
MRS. ALEX. LAMBERT,  
MISS J. A. HUNT,  
DR. S. F. HALLOCK,  
MRS. P. J. O'CONNELL  
DR. M. DOWNEY,  
O. T. MARTIN..

1908.

MISS L. L. KANE,  
JOSEPH M. EVERARD,  
REV. C. F. GREGG,

MISS E. L. HAINES,  
DR. L. H. SHEARER,  
MISS E. BOWLES,

MISS E. B. COLLES.

## VISITATION COMMITTEE.

MRS. ALEX. LAMBERT, *Ch'n*,  
MISS K. B. LOCKWOOD,  
MRS. FREDERIC S. LEE,  
MISS MINNIE FRIEDMAN,  
MISS L. L. KANE,

MISS HELEN LAUTERBACH,  
MISS WILLIAMS,  
MISS GERTRUDE O'CONNOR,  
MISS PERKINS,  
MRS. BERNARD HOFFMANN.

Office, 208 East Fiftieth street. MISS F. E. HUBBELL, *District Agent*.

Since our last report the work of the Kips Bay District has been carried on in the usual systematic way. The regular Committee has met weekly during the entire time and the Visitation Committee weekly during the winter. The number of families under our care has not been quite so great as reported in our last report, but the amount of work done has been about the same. Industrial conditions have been fairly good, so that those able and willing to work have been able to secure good employment. Our statement in last year's report still holds good, that the chief cause of financial distress has been, in an unusually large proportion of the cases, sickness or physical inability to earn a living. We continue to have many tuberculosis cases, many widows with small children and a number of families where the husband has deserted.

We have secured transportation for a number of our cases. The story of a widower with four children, the oldest being a girl of sixteen, who was sent to the central part of the State, is worthy of special note.

In the city S. had worked in a brewery, but had lost his work through excessive drinking. As he was fond of the country and understood farming we decided to send him where the temptation would not be so great. One of our C. O. S. workers who has spent two months this summer at the same place to which we sent the family reports as follows: "You will be glad to hear a little of the S. family sent up here in May, 1905, by the Kips Bay Committee. The man has earned \$1.25 or \$1.50 every day since he has been here and \$1 per week extra caring for our horse and stable in the mornings before he goes to work. He has worked Mr. A.'s garden on shares in the evening, after his work, and so has had all the garden stuff his family could use. He has not taken a drop of liquor, except twice, in the four months he has been here and then with no bad consequences. The children are all fat, rosy and well, the oldest having gained twenty-six pounds." What a change from the condition in which he was found by the Committee in his destitute home in the city!

We have sent a number of our tuberculosis cases to hospitals or sanatoria. One boy has been kept at the Stony Wold Sanatorium during the past six months. One sick man has been returned to his friends in England.

Many of our families have found their task more difficult this year owing to the universal increase in rents. Co-operation has continued very good and we give hearty thanks to all the churches and societies who have shared with us the responsibility of the care of the poor and needy of this part of the city, and again extend our thanks to a number of physicians in the district who have given so freely of their time and skill in the treatment of cases in which there was sickness. We desire to make special mention of the great benefit derived from the Diet Kitchen, and from St. Eleanor's Convalescent Home. We have sent a great many to this Convalescent Home with the most beneficial results. We continue to make free use of the wood yard and laundry as labor tests and to help over hard places. The laundry has been a school of instruction to a number of our women, fitting them to do private laundry work.

The Visitation Committee continues to do most faithful and efficient work.

Your Committee hopes that before long some one will give it a building in which the local charities may be housed.

S. F. HALLOCK,

*Chairman.*



## REPORT OF THE RIVERSIDE DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

In charge of the district from Seventy-second street to Spuyten Duyvil,  
west of Central Park and Seventh avenue.

## DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

PROF. W. P. TRENT, <i>Ch'n &amp; Del.</i> ,	MRS. N. P. SCHWERIN,
ROBT. S. BREWSTER, <i>Vice-Ch'n</i> ,	DR. J. L. BARNARD (resigned),
MRS. CHAS. B. DONELLE, <i>Sec'y</i> ,	J. E. REYNOLDS,
MRS. W. S. HOLLIS,	MRS. J. B. SCOTT,
MRS. P. J. O'CONNELL (resigned 4/05),	MRS. J. H. ROBINSON,
A. A. HILL,	MRS. GERALD BORDEN (resigned 5/05).

## FRIENDLY VISITORS.

MRS. C. B. DONELLE,	DR. J. L. BARNARD (resigned),
MRS. J. B. SCOTT,	MRS. N. P. SCHWERIN,
MRS. W. S. HOLLIS,	H. B. WOOLSTON.

Office, 68 Manhattan St. MISS CAROLINE GOODYEAR, *District Agent*.

At the time of the establishment of the Riverside District Office at 68 Manhattan street, January 1st, 1905, several members of the former Fourth District Committee transferred their interest to the new field, thus providing a nucleus for the new Committee, whose growth since then has been encouraging. We take pleasure in expressing our appreciation of the kindness shown by the adjacent districts on either side and of the cordial welcome given by so many of our co-workers in the neighborhood—churches, schools, nurseries and individuals. Our location is well chosen, being central for the work and peculiarly convenient for every line of transit, and it is our hope that as the office and its purpose become better known its opportunities for usefulness may multiply. The greatest practical difficulty is probably the sparseness of what may be called the C. O. S. population, and this is not so much because of the anticipated difficulty of covering the distances, as from the fact that the infrequency of our opportunities for co-operation with our several fellow-workers in behalf of resident families makes acquaintance and understanding a matter of slow development. There are, however, a few notable exceptions, especially among the churches in the lower part of the district, and we are confident that time and patience will strengthen the bonds of common interest and sympathy in all directions.

W. P. TRENT,  
*Chairman.*

## REPORT OF THE YORKVILLE DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

In charge of the district from Sixty-third to One Hundredth streets, East of Fifth avenue.

H. E. ADRIANCE, *Ch'n & Del.*,  
 REDMOND KEATING, *Vice-Ch'n*,  
 MRS. E. E. DREYFOUS, *Sec'y*,  
 C. A. ANDREWS,  
 R. C. BAKER,  
 MISS CLARA BYRNES,  
 REV. E. H. BENSON,  
 MRS. J. WRAY CLEVELAND  
 J. I. DALY,  
 MISS S. B. DODD,  
 MRS. H. O. TAYLOR,  
 MRS. A. A. HILL,  
 MRS. B. JOHNSON,  
 DR. EMIL KOBER,  
 W. H. KELLY,

J. MEEHAN,  
 J. A. MCGRATH,  
 MISS E. S. MARVIN,  
 DR. I. L. NASCHER,  
 MISS M. S. PULLMAN,  
 MISS AGATHA SCHURZ,  
 J. A. ROBERTS,  
 REV. C. P. TINKER,  
 DR. F. VAN FLEET,  
 MRS. A. T. WHITTLE,  
 MISS M. F. WHITE,  
 REV. G. S. WHITE,  
 F. A. WILCOX,  
 MISS E. M. CLARK,  
 MRS. EVERETT P. WHEELER,

MISS HARRIETT W. COLES.

## VISITATION COMMITTEE

MRS. H. O. TAYLOR, *Chairman*,  
 MISS S. B. DODD,  
 MISS M. S. PULLMAN,  
 MRS. A. T. WHITTLE,  
 MISS M. F. WHITE,  
 MISS SUSAN BISHOP,

MRS. ALBERT M. ABEEL,  
 MISS E. NELSON,  
 MRS. A. A. HILL,  
 MRS. WILLIAM ARNOLD,  
 MRS. B. OPITZ (resigned),  
 MISS E. M. CLARK.

Office, 1083 Lexington avenue. MRS. F. P. STRICKLAND, *District Agent*.

In making a report of the work of the Yorkville District for the past fifteen months, it is necessary to call attention at the outset to the decreased size of the territory covered by it.

With the shifting of the boundary lines, which went into effect January 1st, 1905, the Yorkville District was relieved of the care of the ten blocks to the extreme north, namely: from 100th street to 110th street and, with this elision of territory, turned over some twenty-five families to the neighboring district. As the blocks from 100th street northward are largely peopled by Italians, many of whom are very poor, this elision will explain the large falling off of cases treated from the Yorkville District office, as compared with other years. In other words a fairer distribution of work has been made and the Yorkville District has profited thereby. But aside from this, a comparison of the ninety-three new cases received in the months from March 1st, 1904, to September 1st, 1904, with the thirty-four recorded in the same months of 1905,

would indicate something beyond the loss of territory. It would seem to show that there were larger opportunities for work and steadier employment.

The division of the larger Committee into smaller working bodies has proved the most effective way of bringing the various members into direct and responsible touch with the work itself, and larger results are hoped for in the future than have been attained in the past.

The spirit of co-operation, whose development the society constantly seeks, is exhibited in most gratifying fashion in the Yorkville District. The churches and various institutions are understanding, as never before, the aim of the organization, and side by side the perplexing problems of the poor are being worked out. It is a pleasure in this connection to state the able and generous co-operation of the various conferences of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, as well as that of the Hebrew Societies.

Additional new tenements are going up; rents are being raised; semi-impooverished foreigners are crowding into our already over-crowded streets. Much has been done, but much remains to be accomplished in the way of mitigating the conditions that make for poverty. Meanwhile an earnest invitation is extended any who are willing to lend a hand, to join with us in our efforts for betterment.

HARRIS ELY ADRIANCE,  
*Chairman.*

## REPORT OF THE HARLEM DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

In charge of the district north of 100th Street, east of Seventh Avenue.

DR. JAMES M. WHITON, <i>Ch'n. &amp; Del.</i> ,	W. H. MCCARTHY,
DR. J. T. JOSEPH BIRD, <i>Vice-Ch'n</i> ,	JEREMIAH N. MARTIN,
DR. GEORGE H. GODSON, <i>Sec.</i> ,	MISS ELLEN S. MARVIN,
L. J. P. BISHOP,	REV. A. H. MELLEN,
MRS. L. J. P. BISHOP,	DR. CHARLES G. MILLER,
DR. GEORGE T. CHASE,	MAURICE G. POWER,
FRANK P. CUNNION,	REV. J. F. SCOTT,
MRS. W. STANLEY HOLLIS,	MISS FRANCES STEVENS,
EDWARD E. JONES,	MRS. ANNA LEE TROY.

## LADIES' AUXILIARY COMMITTEE.

MRS. G. A. SPALDING, <i>Ch'n</i> ,	MRS. CHARLES F. MCLEAN,
MISS K. L. PAINE, <i>Sec.</i> ,	MISS ANNA RUDDY,
MRS. C. DE WITT BRIDGMAN,	MRS. JUSTUS N. WILLIAMS,
SISTER ROSA DITTRICH,	MRS. FRANCES J. WORCESTER.

Office, 15 E. 125th street. MISS M. A. WILSON, *District Agent*.

The recent change of boundary lines, which extended the Harlem District on the East Side over a thickly populated region southward to One Hundredth street, has made its field somewhat more laborious. Here is "Little Italy," and here peculiar needs exist together with serious deficiencies in the existing means of relief and prevention. Italian women who, as widows or deserted wives, apply for assistance are, as a class, peculiarly incompetent for that self-help which the Society inculcates. There seems to be no way in which they can earn more than an average of three dollars per week, and they can hardly cope with the high rents exacted. Their general ignorance of our language, and their inaptitude for domestic service makes the problem of self-support more difficult for them than for women of other nationalities. An industrial plant, such as the laundry advocated in the last report of this Committee, is greatly needed in the Harlem District. Another class of women, to whom some such industrial opening would be a boon, are those whom the summer migration of their employers annually deprives of the employment necessary to sustain them.

Eastward of Third avenue a multitude of children who should be in the kindergarten are still destitute of opportunity. The only kindergarten in that populous neighborhood is maintained by the Union

Settlement in East One Hundred and Fourth street. Two others like it might be filled from its waiting list. The Board of Education has been petitioned to supply the lack, but thus far nothing has been effected.

The representation of churches and benevolent organizations in the membership of the Committee has increased during the past year, and the average attendance at the regular meetings has shown an increase of over thirty-one per cent. upon that of the year preceding. During the summer recess an active sub-committee meeting frequently has closely followed the district work.

JAMES M. WHITON,  
*Chairman.*



## REPORT OF BRONX DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

In charge of the district north of the Harlem to the Bronx River.

JOHN E. EUSTIS, *Ch'n & Del.*,

MISS PHEBE EMRICH, *Sec'y*,

JOHN J. BARRY,

MRS. C. B. CHAVE,

MRS. R. N. COTTER,

A. E. DAVIS,

MR. A. P. DIENST,

REV. G. W. HARRIS,

MRS. W. F. JOHNES,

MRS. IRA G. LANE,

LAWRENCE LEIB,

E. G. GWYRE,

MRS. C. B. LAWSON,

DR. S. C. MINOR,

J. T. SMITH,

WELLS SPONABLE,

O. J. STEPHENS,

REV. F. N. STRADER,

MRS. H. S. TAYLOR,

JAMES TOMPKINS,

MISS E. TRACY,

REV. G. TUCKERMAN,

F. P. WILSEY,

MISS L. HOWELL.

## VISITATION COMMITTEE.

MRS. C. B. CHAVE,

MRS. G. J. COOMBES,

DR. S. C. MINOR,

MRS. J. OPFINGER,

MRS. J. PENNINGTON,

J. T. SMITH,

MISS E. TRACY,

MRS. H. S. TAYLOR,

REV. G. TUCKERMAN.

Office, 627 East 145th Street. MISS E. L. JARDINE, *District Agent*.

The work in the Bronx District has not been different from that of former years. Although the past winter was very severe, there was no perceptible increase in the number of applications for aid. The reason for this was the many opportunities for work, as there has been unusual activity in the building, and other industrial lines. The population is steadily and rapidly increasing; is varied, and continually changing.

We are working under many difficulties, as with us it is in a great measure pioneer work. Our territory is large, and our resources limited, but we feel greatly encouraged by the hearty co-operation of the various churches, societies and private individuals. On April 1st we moved into our new office at 627 East 145th street, which was a decided improvement, and strong efforts were made by our faithful Committee to arouse a deeper interest, and to secure still better co-operation.

We have a large number of widows and deserted wives with several young children, and the usual number of families in which one or more members are suffering with tuberculosis. We feel a strong need of some accommodation for respectable aged people, other than that which the City Home provides. We also need a day nursery.

JOHN E. EUSTIS,  
*Chairman.*

# DISTRICT STATISTICS JULY 1, 1904-DEC. 31, 1904.\*

District.	2†	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.
New Cases (Districts only)...	88	93	57	79	68	49	74	92	56	80	734
Total number of Families.....	228	268	146	117	155	170	125	235	146	186	1,776
Investigations.....	27	94	35	20	75	28	55	24	19	78	464
Visits to or in behalf of Cases.	901	1,728	1,312	1,020	880	559	1,252	1,378	1,026	1,585	11,630
Calls by Applicants.....	787	1,142	487	619	679	571	1,113	393	374	984	7,149
Calls for Consultation.....	174	119	158	222	222	176	603	250	710	363	2,997
Verbal Reports.....	37	57	26	37	48	71	68	25	11	33	413
Letters to or in behalf of Ap- plicants.....	260	521	543	215	352	304	738	417	206	481	4,037
Treated by Advice or Direc- tion only.....	51	80	52	49	37	45	14	237	46	4	615
Placed in charge of Churches or Societies.....	....	28	3	9	12	13	8	13	2	3	91
Relief procured from Churches or Societies.....	19	31	27	13	44	54	65	64	61	85	463
Relief procured from private sources.....	135	140	41	45	78	190	86	326	62	90	1,193
Placed in Hospitals or Insti- tutions.....	21	13	13	10	13	11	34	17	8	12	152
Transportation secured.....	13	5	4	1	3	6	30	1	2	....	65
Expended as intermediary for relief.....	\$1,115.13	\$1,541.92	\$1,012.00	\$865.72	\$620.22	\$348.49	\$3,703.93	\$1,356.32	\$1,138.78	\$1,056.79	\$12,759.36
Permanent work secured.....	5	10	9	10	6	17	161	10	8	5	88
Temporary work secured.....	38	19	15	59	32	31	4	20	36	96	490
Women at Laundry.....	7	7	27	17	21	21	4	23	2	1	131
Days' work at Laundry.....	197	76	623	461	287	17	90	111	2	....	1,864
Men given Woodyard tickets.	19	24	20	20	27	17	13	24	4	16	184
Number of Woodyard tickets.	599	791	77	296	303	77	382	64	21	170	2,760
Number of Friendly Visitors.	7	....	10	5	10	13	17	25	10	18	115
Families in care of Friendly Visitors.....	26	21	17	11	17	19	10	3	14	32	170

\* The time elapsing between the last report and the establishment of the Bureau of Social Research.

† The old district names and bounds applied throughout this period.

# REPORT OF THE APPLICATION BUREAU.\*

FOR THE 15 MONTHS FROM  
JULY 1, 1904, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.

## HOMELESS CASES.

New records.....	2,323
Reopened records.....	833
Persons treated by advice and direction only.....	11,666
The amount of relief obtained from private sources from January 1, 1905 .....	\$697.36
The amount expended for homeless cases.....	\$3,087.98
Persons placed in hospitals and institutions.....	170
Persons aided with transportation.....	82
Number of men who received woodyard tickets.....	907
Number of woodyard tickets given.....	1,824
Number of persons aided since October 1, 1904.....	2,380
Number of visits in behalf of applicants since January 1, 1905..	2,729
Number of letters written in behalf of applicants since January 1, 1905.....	6,457

## FAMILIES WITH HOMES.

Number of new records referred to the Charity Organization Society .....	689
Number of reopened records referred to the Charity Organization Society.....	568

# REPORT OF THE REGISTRATION BUREAU AND INVESTIGATING DEPARTMENT.

FOR 15 MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.

New cases recorded.....	7,979
Reopened cases.....	1,736
Investigations made.....	4,949
Written reports to inquiries.....	6,120
Visits made to and in behalf of applicants.....	24,640
Letters written to and in behalf of applicants.....	3,627
Amount expended in relief as intermediary.....	\$6,481.84

\*Conducted jointly by the Charity Organization Society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The Bureau is open daily until midnight.

## FRESH AIR WORK DURING THE SUMMER OF 1905.

[The expense of transportation and, except where the children are received as free guests, the expenses of entertainment are provided by the co-operating agencies and individuals.]

### COUNTRY VISITS.

#### CO-OPERATING AGENCIES.

	No. of Persons.
New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.....	149
<i>Tribune</i> Fresh Air Fund .....	139
Children's Aid Society.....	16
Summer Shelter (Morristown, N. J.) .....	71
St. Vincent de Paul Society.....	30
Other Societies and Individuals.....	237
Total .....	642

#### SEX, ETC.

Men.....	2
Women.....	99
Boys .....	193
Girls .....	348
Total.....	642

#### LENGTH OF VISIT.

For one week.....	217
For two weeks.....	381
For three weeks .....	15
For four weeks and over.....	29
Total.....	642

### TICKETS GIVEN FOR DAY EXCURSIONS.

#### CO-OPERATING AGENCIES.

New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.....	408
Edgewater Crèche.....	979
<i>Tribune</i> Fresh Air Fund.....	700
St. John's Guild.....	75
Other Societies and Individuals.....	64
Total.....	2,226

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MENDICANCY.

The work of our Mendicancy Department, the scope of which was fully outlined in the last annual report, is shown in part, for the period of fifteen months ending September 30, 1905, by the accompanying statistical tables.

These tables show, in the smaller number of tattooed prisoners, using "dockets" (begging cards) and practising certain typical impositions, that the "yegg" or criminal mendicant, who a few years ago formed the backbone of mendicancy in this city, has now largely been driven elsewhere. That his type, exiled from Broadway, is still actively engaged in predatory operations over the greater part of the North American continent is a fact which should stir other communities to action and confirm New York in its determination never again to tolerate former conditions.

The passing of the "yegg," however, marks only one minor object accomplished and our small force has been actively and constantly engaged in coping with the difficulties inherent in our work of eliminating mendicancy and allied forms of social parasitism from our city.

In this connection some of the most famous (or infamous) figures in the mendicant world have passed through the hands of our Mendicancy Department and on to merited punishment.

Among these were "Hochstabler" Troebner, who, together with his entire band of colleagues and imitators, appropriated famous names in the furtherance of his schemes; the forger-gambler Crawford with his begging letters and pleas so well calculated to move the average business man to hasty aid and equally hasty judgment; the "fit-throwers" Gray and Norlander and a host of other queer folk whose obscure individualities seem capable of but one efficient expression, the ability to harrow emotions for their mercenary ends. There were swarms of dishonest solicitors—among them bogus labor men, and piously robed women; some of them vultures, some merely human sparrows picking up the crumbs from a lavish table. There, too, were the human culm heaps of our industrial and social life, men still young in years but industrially impossible, burned out, used up, their normal energies dissipated, doomed to cumber the ground unless regenerated by long continued discipline. Finally there were the old and feeble, normally or prematurely age-worn, for whom the hearthstone corner of tradition seems lacking to-day.



To cope effectively with the criminal activities we are called upon to combat, and at the same time to recognize and solve the social problems inextricably interwoven in the fabric of mendicancy is the task we face. The aid of private charity has never been lacking for such relief and individual experiments as seemed justified to us.

In spite of the relative inefficiency of existing social machinery we believe that substantial progress has been made during the last year and there is surely good ground for belief that the allied problems confronting us were never nearer the solution demanded by a broad-minded humanity than now. In this belief we commence our new year's work with courage and conviction.

FREDERIC B. JENNINGS,  
*Chairman.*

# STATISTICAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MENDI- CANCY.

Total cases registered, June 30, 1904.....	4,944
New cases registered between July 1, 1904, and September 30, 1905	2,110
Cases closed during year .....	39
Total cases registered, September 30, 1905.....	7,054
New investigations made.....	2,110
Visits made .....	9,407
Letters written .....	1,118
Calls at office by applicants.....	1,647
Calls at office by consultatives.....	1,762
Verbal reports given.....	2,138
Written reports given .....	585
Amount expended by Agent as intermediary.....	\$764.88
Persons aided in transportation .....	25
Persons for whom reasonably permanent employment has been secured .....	14
Persons for whom temporary employment has been secured.....	18
Individual able-bodied men given woodyard tickets .....	45
Number of woodyard tickets worked by able-bodied men.....	1,816
Number of woodyard tickets defaulted by able-bodied men.....	18
Individual crippled men given special woodyard tickets for lighter work .....	3
Number of special woodyard tickets given crippled men.....	122
Number of special woodyard tickets used by crippled men.....	122
Individual women given work at laundry.....	15
Number of days' work performed by women at laundry.....	184

## RECORDED ARRESTS FOR ALL FORMS OF MENDICANCY.

JULY 1, 1904, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1905, INCLUSIVE.

Arrests by mendicancy police of seven officers detailed to Charity Organization Society, and including arrests made directly by C. O. S. employees in Mendicancy Department.....	1,863
Reported arrests by entire police force of Greater New York other than mendicancy police.....	565
Total recorded mendicancy arrests.....	2,428

## ARRESTS BY BOROUGH (Mendicancy Police).

		Male.	Female.	
Manhattan.....	1,687	1,348	339	
Bronx.....	36	32	4	
Brooklyn.....	138	79	59	
Queens.....	2	1	1	
Richmond.....	....	....	....	
Totals.....	1,863	1,460	403	1,863
Total number individuals arrested... 1,591*		Total arrests.....		1,863
Arrests (by color)—White.....		1,446	399	
Black.....		14	4	
		1,460	403	1,863

## NATIONALITY OF ARRESTED PERSONS.

	Male.	Female.
AUSTRO-HUNGARY:		
Austrians.....	1	
Poles.....	2	
Czechs.....	3	4
Slavs.....	3	
Jews (Austrian).....	5	2
“ (Galician).....	21	10
“ (Hungarian).....	3	
“ (Bohemian).....	1	1
DENMARK.....	3	
FRANCE.....	6	3

\* The number of individuals is actually still smaller, owing to the lack of a perfect system of identification.

	Male.	Female.
<b>GERMANY:</b>		
Germans.....	218	30
Poles.....	5	
Jews.....	16	2
<b>GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND AND DEPENDENCIES:</b>		
English.....	39	8
Scotch.....	13	3
Welsh.....	2	
Irish.....	316	203
Canadian (English-speaking).....	9	4
“ (French-speaking).....	2	
West Indies.....	1	
HAYTI.....	1	
HOLLAND.....	1	
ITALY.....	76	16
MEXICO.....	1	3
<b>RUSSIA:</b>		
Russians.....	1	
Poles.....	3	
Jews.....	114	26
<b>SPAIN AND DEPENDENCIES:</b>		
Porto Rico.....	*2	
<b>SWEDEN AND NORWAY:</b>		
Swedes.....	18	2
Norwegians.....	2	
SWITZERLAND.....	16	
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:</b>		
(Native-born whites).....	423	73
(Native-born colored).....	14	4
(Native-born whites of foreign parentage).....	119	9
Total.....	1,460	403

**PHYSICAL CONDITION OF ARRESTED PERSONS.†**

Blind.....	24	1
Blind and deaf.....	1	
Blind and partial paralysis.....	1	
Blind and minor amputation of left hand.....	1	

\* Born Spanish subjects.

† Returns as to physical condition of female prisoners are not so complete as in the case of male prisoners.

	Male.	Female.
Blind and nose broken. ....	1	
Blind and decrepit .....	3	
Blind in one eye .....	26	14
Blind in one eye and decrepit. ....	3	
Broken or crooked nose. ....	22	2
Broken or crooked nose and tumor right leg. ....	1	
Cancer. ....	1	
Cast in eyes and scrofula .....	1	
Cast in eyes and two fingers deformed. ....	1	
Cast in eyes and lame .....	6	2
Cast in eyes and epileptic. ....	1	
Cataract. ....	8	
Club feet. ....	1	
Deaf. ....	1	2
Deaf mute. ....	1	
Decrepit and ulcer left leg. ....	1	
Decrepit and varicose veins .....	3	
Defective eyesight. ....	3	6
"        "        and decrepit. ....	1	
"        "        and feet deformed. ....	2	
Deformed hands or arms. ....	35	3
"        feet or legs. ....	14	1
"        "        and decrepit. ....	6	
"        "        "        scrofula. ....	4	
Dropsical swelling both legs. ....	1	
"        swellings and scrofula .....	2	
Drug wreck. ....	6	
Emaciated .....	5	
Epileptic .....	1	
Fracture of arm .....	2	
Fracture of leg .....	1	
Hernia. ....	45	
"        and arm dislocated. ....	1	
"        "        blind one eye. ....	1	
"        "        decrepit. ....	20	
"        epileptic and decrepit. ....	1	
"        and foot deformed. ....	2	
"        "        hand crippled. ....	2	
"        minor amputation of left hand; decrepit. ....	1	



	Male.	Female.
Hernia and mute.....	1	
"    and rheumatic.....	1	
Hip disease.....	8	
Hunchback.....	5	1
Lame and decrepit.....	91	12
Locomotor ataxia.....	1	
*Major amputation of hand or arm.....	27	
"    "    of arms.....	3	
"    "    of foot or leg. ....	61	1
"    "    of foot; blind one eye.....	1	
"    "    of both feet or legs.....	10	
"    "    of one arm; minor amputation one hand.....	1	
Malformation of jaw.....	1	
Minor amputation of feet.....	2	
"    "    of hands or feet.....	19	
Minor temporary injuries.....	5	4
Partial paralysis.....	22	3
"    "    and hernia.....	1	
Rheumatism.....	13	4
Scrofula.....	52	
"    and hernia.....	6	
"    "    decrepit.....	5	
"    "    varicose veins.....	4	
Spinal disease.....	3	
Syphilis.....	1	
Ulcers on legs.....	12	
Varicose veins.....	24	
	<hr/> 645	<hr/> 56
Physically defective arrested persons.....	645	56- 701
Nominally able-bodied persons arrested.....	816	346- 1,162
Total.....		<hr/> 1,863

\* With few exceptions the major amputations here recorded resulted in the cases of American-born persons from accidents following trespass as tramps and beggars upon railroad properties. In the cases of the foreign born, of non-English-speaking peoples the accidents occurred while the subject was employed in productive industry.

## AGES OF ARRESTED PERSONS AS GIVEN BY THEMSELVES.

	Under 20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100
Males.....	30	146	251	345	295	250	118	21	4
Females.....	5	15	48	103	127	68	33	4	..
Males.....									1,460
Females.....									403
Total.....									1,863

## \*AMOUNT OF MONEY FOUND ON ARRESTED PERSONS WHEN SEARCHED.

	None.	Less than 25 c.	25 c.-\$1	\$1-5	\$5-20	\$20-100	\$100-500	Over \$500
Males ...	526	347	337	173	53	20	6	1
†Females.	231	66	48	45	5	6	..	1
Amount of money found on males.....						\$3,032	71	
" " " " females.....						1,066	63	
Total.....						\$4,099	34	

## INSTITUTIONS TO WHICH ARRESTED AND CONVICTED PERSONS HAVE BEEN COMMITTED.

	Male.	Female.
Essex County Jail.....	1	
House of the Good Shepherd (Manhattan).....		2
Kings County Home for the Aged and Infirm.....	3	8
Kings County Penitentiary.....	47	16
New Jersey State Prison (Trenton, N. J.).....	1	
New York Catholic Protectory.....	2	2
New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm.....	1	
New York City Prison.....		1
New York City Workhouse.....	1,123	264
New York County Penitentiary.....	4	1
New York Magdalen Benevolent Society.....		2
New York State Prison (Ossining, N. Y.).....	1	
“ “ “ Reformatory for Women (Bedford, N. Y.).....		1
Queens County Jail .....		1
United States Army (deserter).....	1	
	1,184	298

\* Exclusive of bank books, jewelry and other property.

† Actually, but a small proportion of female prisoners above were searched, owing to the lack of police matrons, and the immediate arraignment of such prisoners as were arrested during court hours.

## IMPOSTORS.\*

	Male.	Female.
Begging letter writers.....	5	3
"Blind".....	2	
Bogus labor men.....	4	
"Crust-throwers".....	1	
"Deaf-mute".....	2	†1
Family of professional hotel beats.....	1	5
"Fit-throwers".....	2	
Fraudulent collectors for religious and charitable institutions.		2
"Jocker" and "high heel" (master beggar and female accomplice).....	1	1
"Hochstabler" (impersonator of titled and eminent person-ages—German type).....	1	
"Schnorrers" (professional beggars and impostors—German type).....	5	
"Paralyzed".....	18	1
Slocum disaster "Collector".....		†1
"U. S. Soldier".....	1	
"U. S. Sailors".....	12	

## BEGGING METHODS OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

	Male.	Female.
Adult mendicants accosting pedestrians.....	603	193
Child " " ".....	2	....
Adult mendicants begging at doors of private residences....	142	64
" " " from store to store.....	380	84
" " " at stores and from pedestrians... ..	51	
" " " at church doors, missions, etc....	18	13
" " " in factories, loft and office build-ings.....	10	3
" " " seated on sidewalk hat in hand..	57	
" " " in tenement house.....	1	
" " " with hand organ or accordion....	15	3
" " " with child in arms.....		4
" " " in railroad waiting rooms.....	2	1
" " " in department store.....	1	
" " " at steamship or ferry slips.....	2	

\* To be understood literally; unfortunates who exaggerate actual infirmities are not included here and only such begging letter-writers are included as deliberately make false statements in their appeals, and are professional beggars and impostors.

† Dependent male also arrested and committed in these cases and in one of the female begging letter cases.

	Male.	Female.
Adult mendicants begging at "L" stations .....	53	17
" " " at subway stations.....	4	2
" " " on R. R. trains .....	2	
" " " with dispossess notice.....		2
" " " in saloons.....		1
" " drawing crayon pictures on sidewalk.....	1	
" " "selling" court plaster.....	4	
" " "selling" jewelry.....	2	
" " "selling" pencils.....	8	
" " "look-outs" and "guides".....	18	
" " begging letter writers.....	5	3
" " "collectors" of various types.....	6	6
" " "crust throwers".....	2	
" " "fit throwers".....	2	
" " family of hotel beats.....	1	5
" " impostors of "hochstabler" and "schnor- rer" types.....	6	
Number of arrested persons displaying begging signs or ap- peals.....	11	3
" " " using printed begging cards ("dockets").....	19	1
" " " *tattooed.....	130	

## SUPPLEMENTARY ARRESTS.

	Male.	Female.
Intoxication.....		1
Adult vagrants sleeping in public places.....	41	
Self-confessed vagrants.....	9	
Interfering with officers.....	2	1
Male consorts of female impostors.....	3	
Suspicious persons.....	3	
Assault.....	1	
Assault and intoxication.....	1	
Larceny.....	1	
Peddling imitation jewelry without a license.....	2	
	1,460	403
Total.....		1,863

\* Includes only those whose persons bear more or less elaborate monograms and devices.  
Mere dots and small tattoo marks not counted here.

## DISPOSITION IN CITY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

	Committed,	Paroled or sentence suspended.	Discharged.
Baker, Hon. Seward.....	57	11	
Barlow, Hon. Peter T.....	159	36	7
Breen, Hon. Matthew P.....	64	18	2
Connorton, Hon. Luke J.....			1
Cornell, Hon. Robt. C.....	245	34	3
Crane, Hon. Leroy B.....	95	16	2
Croak, Hon. John.....			
Dooley, Hon. Edw. J.....	9	2	
Finn, Hon. Daniel E.....	35	19	
Flammer, Hon. Chas. A.....	108	19	3
Furlong, Hon. Henry J.....	3	1	
Healy, Hon. Edmund J.....			
Higginbotham, Hon. E. Gaston.....		2	
Hogan, Hon. Edward.....	2		
Marsh, Hon. Nathaniel.....			
Mayo, Hon. John B.....	68	20	6
Meade, Hon. Clarence W.....			
Moss, Hon. Jos. F.....	127	24	3
Mott, Hon. John O.....			
McAvoy, Hon. Francis S.....	19	4	
Naumer, Hon. John.....	33	9	
Ommen, Hon. Alfred E.....	81	16	
O'Reilly, Hon. Frank E.....	18	29	
Pool, Hon. Joseph.....	106	17	5
Smith, Hon. Matt. J.....			
Steers, Hon. Alfred E.....	1	1	
Steinert, Hon. Henry.....	79	17	5
Tighe, Hon. James G.....	6	8	
Voorhees, Hon. Albert V. B.....	2	1	
Wahle, Hon. Charles G. F.....	28	14	1
Walsh, Hon. James J.....		1	1
Whitman, Hon. Chas. S.....	125	24	
Zeller, Hon. Lorenz.....	6	1	
	<u>1,476</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>39</u>
Committed.....		1,481*	
Paroled, sentence suspended, or discharged.....		382	
Total.....		<u>1,863</u>	

\* Inclusive of four minors not arraigned in City Magistrates' Courts.



## DISPOSITION IN HIGHER COURTS.

	Male.	Female.
Blair, Hon. John A., to N. J. State Prison (Trenton, N. J.)..	*1	
Deuel, Hon. Jos. M., Court of Special Sessions (Children's Part), to N. Y. Catholic Protectory.....	†2	†2
Goff, Hon. John W., Court of General Sessions, to N. Y. State Prison (Ossining, N. Y.) .....	*1	
Hinsdale, Hon. Elizur B., Court of Special Sessions (Presiding) to New York City Prison.....		*1
Sentence suspended.....	*2	
McKean, Hon. John B., Court of Special Sessions (Presiding), to N. Y. County Penitentiary.....	*1	
Newburger, Hon. Jos. E., Court of General Sessions, to N. Y. County Penitentiary.....	*1	*1
Sweeney, Hon. Algernon T., Police Court, Newark, N. J., to Essex County Jail.....	*1	
Wyatt, Hon. Wm. E., Court of Special Sessions (Presiding) to N. Y. County Penitentiary.....	*2	

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\* Adults already counted in totals, having been first arraigned in City Magistrates' Courts.

† Minors not arraigned at any time in City Magistrates' Courts.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL RESEARCH.

The first concern of the Committee on Social Research was the matter of statistics in regard to the families under the care of the ten District Committees and the Investigating Department of the Charity Organization Society. These are in the main resident families, homeless cases being under the care of the Joint Application Bureau\* and beggars in charge of the Mendicancy Department.†

With three objects in view—to centralize information about the current work of the Districts, to provide for more adequate statements at the end of the year in regard to the character of the year's work and the characteristics of the families dependent on the Society, and to make the valuable sociological material of which the Society is custodian more available for legitimate purposes of research—with these three objects a card catalogue was established in the central office of all the families coming under the care of the Districts in the course of the year and of all that are under the care of the Investigating Department for purposes of treatment. These cards do not in any way take the place of the detailed "case record," but are solely for statistical purposes.

In this new catalogue there is a card for each family. When completed it gives a picture of the composition and circumstances of the family at the time of application for help, the amount, kind and sources of the help secured for it, and the condition of the family when the case was closed. The facts about the family at the time of application are entered on the card in the District Office, within a few days after the case is opened, and the card is sent immediately to the Central Office, where it is placed in the file of current cases. When the case is closed the card is taken out of the current file, the facts about treatment and circumstances at the time of closing are added to it, and it is transferred to the file of closed cases. Cases treated in the Investigating Department can not be represented in the current file, for the reason that until such cases are closed it is not certain that they will not be referred to a District.

The current file, therefore, shows on any day the families under care in the ten Districts. Its volume fluctuates according to the season of the year, from a minimum of about 650 at the end of the summer to a maximum of twelve or thirteen hundred in the late winter. The closed file contains both District and Investigating Department cases. Its volume increases steadily, from zero on the first day of the year to the total number of cases that have been closed during the year on the last day. At the end of the year the cards in the closed file are taken

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\* For report see page 48.

† For report see page 51.

away and it is begun anew. The current file at the end of the year, however, is of course carried over into the next year.

The cards are of two colors, one indicating that the case had been recorded in the Registration Bureau prior to the present application; the other indicating that no previous record existed. There are tabs along the upper edge of the card to designate in which District or department the case was treated. By colored metal clips any further classification desired can be made, or classes of cases in which there is a special interest, either temporary or permanent, can be kept before the eye.

This system was put into operation on January 1, 1905, and the present report covers, therefore, the period of nine months ending September 30, 1905.

The presentation here made by no means exhausts the possibilities offered by the new system. The attempt this year has been merely to show in a general way what kinds of families are cared for by the Charity Organization Society. In future reports a larger proportion of space will be devoted to an analysis of treatment, and other points of interest will be more fully elaborated.

\* \* \* \* \*

On January 1, 1905, there were 1,101 families under the care of the ten Districts and the Investigating Department, 992 of them being distributed among the Districts. During the nine months ending September 30, 2,559 cases, in addition to these 1,101, were opened or re-opened. One hundred and fifty-three of these were duplicates: *i. e.*, a small proportion of the cases came up a second time during the nine months, after having been closed, and a very few, eight in all, a third time. Sometimes the case was re-opened in the same District, sometimes in another District, and sometimes it was re-opened in the Investigating Department after having been closed in a District, or *vice versa*. Some families, moreover, moved from one part of the city to another while under care and consequently came under the charge of more than one District Committee. Deducting the duplicates it appears that the total number of different families in charge was 3,507. On account of the many complications just enumerated the whole is not, in this instance, equal to the sum of its parts. The sum of the duplications in the Districts and the Investigating Department is, in other words, less than the total number of duplications which occurred; and on the other hand the total number of different families under care is less than the sum of the totals for the Districts and the Investigating Department. During the nine months 2,743 cases were closed, leaving a total of 917 in charge on September 30. This date, at the end of the summer, probably marks the lowest figure reached in the course of the year. Table I gives a summary of the work of the nine months, showing the "movement of population," to borrow an institutional phrase.

I.—SUMMARY

OF CASES TREATED BY THE INVESTIGATING DEPARTMENT AND THE DISTRICT COMMITTEES,  
JANUARY 1—SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.

	Investigating Department	DISTRICT COMMITTEES										Investigating Department and Districts
		Greenwich	Corleairs	Chelsea	Gramercy	Hudson	Kips Bay	Riverside	Yorkville	Harlem	Bronx	
Cases in charge on January 1, 1905.....	109	164	156	99	115	75	79	15*	105	69	115	1,101
Cases opened, January 1—September 30, 1905.....	1,258	139	135	171	112	124	124	115	117	141	123	2,559
Cases received by transfer from another district, January 1—September 30, 1905.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	9	1	17
Duplications.....	31	9	7	21	6	8	6	7	14	10	2	153
Total different families in charge during the nine months...	1,336	295	284	249	223	192	198	125	208	209	237	3,597
Cases closed, January 1—September 30, 1905.....	1,141	175	162	240	162	130	155	75	164	160	179	2,743
Cases transferred to another district, January 1—Septem- ber 30, 1905.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	2	8.	2	.....	17
Cases remaining in charge, September 30, 1905.....	226‡	129	129	28	66	69	48	55	50	57	60	917

\* This small number is explained by the change in district boundaries which went into effect on January 1, 1905.

† Includes, in addition to the 121 duplications noted within the Investigating Department and the Districts, 32 cases which were re-opened in a new district, or in the Investigating Department after having been closed by a District Committee in the course of the nine months, or *vice versa*.

‡ Includes a certain number, not ascertainable until later, of cases which will be referred for treatment to the District Committees.

## II.—INDIVIDUALS UNDER CARE, JANUARY 1—SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.

CLASSIFICATION	CASES TREATED ENTIRELY IN THE INVESTIGATING DEPARTMENT		DISTRICT CASES			ALL CASES (INVESTIGATING DEPARTMENT AND DISTRICTS)		
	Number	Per-centage	Cases closed during the nine months	Cases remaining in charge Sept. 30	Total	Per-centage for all district cases	Number	Per-centage
I.—Members of the immediate family.....	969 <sup>a</sup>		1,527 <sup>b</sup>	661 <sup>c</sup>	2,188	3,157 <sup>d</sup>		
<i>a.</i> Men.....	3,353	22.21	6,993	3,109	10,102	13,455	17.59	
Heads of families.....	757		1,178	473	1,651	2,408		
Adult children at home.....	668		1,104	439	1,543	2,211		
<i>b.</i> Women.....	89	28.16	74	34	108	197		
Heads of families.....	960		1,562	676	2,238	3,198	23.37	
Wives.....	304		423	222	645	949		
Adult children at home.....	599		1,069	429	1,498	2,097		
<i>c.</i> Children under 21 years of age.....	57	47.99	70	25	95	152		
Under 14.....	1,636		4,253	1,960	6,213	7,849	57.35	
Under 14-20.....	1,346		3,655	1,710	5,365	6,711		
Dependent relatives forming part of the family.....	290		598	250	848	1,138		
<i>a.</i> Children under 14 years of age.....	56	1.64	137	38	175	231	1.69	
<i>b.</i> Aged or otherwise incapacitated persons.....	24		35	14 <sup>e</sup>	69	93		
Total individuals in the family.....	3,409	100.00	7,130	3,147	10,277	13,686	100.00	
Other members of the household.....	195		371	134	505	700		
<i>a.</i> Relatives self-supporting or contributing to the support of the household.....	120		213	95 <sup>e</sup>	368	428		
<i>b.</i> Lodgers and boarders (including foundlings).....	75 <sup>e</sup>		158 <sup>e</sup>	39 <sup>e</sup>	197	272		
Total individuals in the household.....	3,604		7,501	3,281	10,782	14,386		

<sup>a</sup> This excludes, of the 1,141 cases closed in the Investigating Department, the 31 which were duplicates, 18 which were also closed by a District Committee during the nine months, and 120 in which nothing was known about the family.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding 4 cases in which nothing was known about the family.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding duplicates of cases closed during the nine months.

<sup>d</sup> See notes *a*, *b* and *c*.

<sup>e</sup> Probably incomplete.



In Table II is shown the composition of the families in charge during the nine months, with the exception of the 226 still in the Investigating Department, whose ultimate destination is as yet unknown, and the 124 altogether about whom no information was obtainable. The total number of individuals in the 3,157 families was 13,686 and there were also in the households 700 other persons—lodgers, boarders, and relatives who were financially independent. The figures for the cases closed in the Investigating Department and those closed in the Districts present some differences. The average size of the District family is 4.7 persons, while the average size of the family treated wholly in the Investigating Department is only 3.5. The District family, moreover, has a considerably larger proportion of children. These differences are a rough indication of the classifying process which goes on in the Investigating Department. When the investigation of an application shows clearly that for one reason or another no aid is needed, the case is closed without being referred to a District Committee. The proportion of cases "not requiring action" is, therefore, much higher than among the District cases, and as the families composed of adults or including only one or two children are less apt, other things being equal, to need help, there result the differences noted in the composition of the two groups.

The kind of cases which do not leave the Investigating Department is more definitely shown in Table III, which gives the disposition of the 1,110 different cases closed in the nine months.

### III.—DISPOSITION OF THE 1,110 CASES CLOSED IN THE INVESTIGATING DEPARTMENT.

(NOTE.—This does not include the cases which were later referred to District Committees, or investigations made for hospitals, dispensaries, and for corresponding societies in other cities. These statistics are included in the report of the Registration Bureau, on page 48.)

DISPOSITION OF THE CASE OR NATURE OF TREATMENT	NUMBER OF CASES
Not found at address given .....	127
Already in charge of another society or a church.....	46
Report made to society or individual requesting the investigation (no action desired on the part of this society) <sup>a</sup> .....	269
No help required.....	472
Offers of assistance declined.....	75
"Able to manage," though sometimes not disposed to..	301
Left in care of relatives or friends.....	63
Work secured by man or woman almost immediately...	33
Relief offered not acceptable to applicant.....	13
Referred to proper public authorities or private society.....	70
Temporary help given.....	41
Indoor care provided.....	38
Transportation provided.....	19
Work secured for man or woman.....	15
Total.....	1,110

<sup>a</sup> Not including investigations made at the request of societies in other cities.

Nine hundred and fourteen of them, it appears (82 per cent) did not, for the reasons indicated in the tabulation, require other aid from the Charity Organization Society than that incidental to the investigation. The 75 cases in which assistance was declined were families who had been referred to the Society without their knowledge or who had asked for help but withdrew their application rather than give the information asked for. Of the 196 cases in which need was found to exist, one-third were referred to the proper agency—the United Hebrew Charities, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Department of Public Charities, fresh-air agencies, day nurseries, and one to the Commissioner of Immigration, for deportation. In 38 cases the only help needed was the commitment of children, or admission to a hospital or permanent home. Transportation away from the city was provided in nineteen cases, work was secured for fifteen persons who needed nothing more, and temporary help\* of various kinds was given in 41 instances. "Temporary help" means here something more than the day's supply of food or fuel which was frequently given in these and other cases—wherever, in fact, the visitor saw evidences of want at the time of her visit, even in the families which were ultimately decided to be "able to manage without outside assistance." This "temporary help" includes the payment of a month's rent for a family ordinarily self-supporting, but temporarily embarrassed by illness; or a ton or half ton of coal to a widow who could manage to provide everything but that; or a few weeks' board in the country for a girl whose health was breaking down; or a loan to re-establish a man in business. The unacceptable relief offered but refused was in twelve of the thirteen cases admission to the City Home for Aged and Infirm, and in the other transportation to relatives who were able and willing to assume the responsibility of support. Most of these 1,110 cases were in charge for only a short time, not more than four or five weeks. The maximum was ten months, in the case of an old man for whom board was paid regularly until he was admitted to a Home.

The work done for these families by the Investigating Department is essentially "treatment," even when the treatment consists in the decision that no help is required, and they should therefore be included in this view of the Society's work for the families coming under its care. For the characteristics of the dependent families, however, it is better to confine our attention to the District cases, both because of the large proportion of families not really dependent among the cases treated wholly in the Investigating Department, and because the longer and more intimate acquaintance with the District families gives us more

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\* This relief, like all other material relief supplied by the Society as intermediary, is obtained from some relief agency or individual donor, and is not given from the Society's current funds.

complete information about them. It is therefore with the 1,531 cases closed in the ten Districts during the nine months that the rest of this study will deal.

Of these 1,531 District cases 682, or 44.54 per cent, had not been recorded in the Registration Bureau previous to the present application.

IV.—LENGTH OF TIME THE 1,531 DISTRICT FAMILIES HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO THE REGISTRATION BUREAU.

First application recorded in the year	Not recorded in Registration Bureau previous to present application	Recorded in Registration Bureau previous to present application	Total
1905	381	2*	383
1904	263	116	379
1903	22	79	101
1902	13	82	95
1901	1	74	75
1900	1	72	73
1899	1	66	67
1898		65	65
1897		51	51
1896		39	39
1895		41	41
1894		75	75
1893		32	32
1892		12	12
1891		16	16
1890		9	9
1889		5	5
1888		5	5
1887		2	2
1886		1	1
1885		1	1
1884		4	4
Total, 1884-1905	682	849	1,531

\* In charge of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in 1905, before coming under the care of the Charity Organization Society.

The other 849 were recurrent and had been known to the Society for periods varying from a few months to twenty-one years. Most of the new cases had applied within a year of the date of closing, but a few

represented a longer period of dependence and one dates back to 1899. Among the recurrent cases also it is seen that the volume of dependence is of recent origin, as far as our acquaintance with the family goes. Half of the 849 recurrent cases, and almost three-quarters of the whole 1,531 were not known to the Charity Organization Society previous to the year 1900. The comparatively large number of recurrent cases (75) first recorded in 1894, is an echo of the hard winter of 1893-94. These figures are given in detail in Table IV.

The number of times the 849 recurrent cases had been re-opened since the original application is shown in Table V.

#### V.—REAPPLICATIONS.

(849 closed cases which had been recorded in the Registration Bureau previous to the present application.)

Case first opened in	NUMBER OF CASES RE-OPENED SINCE FIRST APPLICATION*						
	At least once	At least twice	At least three times	At least four times	Five to nine times	Ten times or more	Total
1905.....	2†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1904.....	104	11	1	.....	.....	.....	116
1903.....	60	14	4	1	.....	.....	79
1902.....	39	26	15	1	1	.....	82
1901.....	26	24	17	3	4	.....	74
1900.....	16	18	18	8	12	.....	72
1899.....	21	14	13	11	7	.....	66
1898.....	16	12	13	5	19	.....	65
1897.....	7	12	10	14	8	.....	51
1896.....	5	10	8	4	10	2	39
1895.....	12	8	4	3	11	3	41
1894.....	12	16	14	5	21	7	75
1893.....	3	9	4	5	9	2	32
1892.....	3	.....	3	1	5	.....	12
1891.....	1	3	2	1	7	2	16
1890.....	.....	1	2	.....	4	2	9
1889.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	5
1888.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	5
1887.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
1886.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1885.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1884.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	4
1884-1905....	327	182	131	65	124	20	849

\* In the case of some of the older records in which a synopsis has been substituted for the early part of the record it was not possible to ascertain the total number of re-applications.

† These two cases were under the care of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, in 1905, before coming under charge of the Charity Organization Society.

There are comparatively few chronic repeaters, only about one-sixth having applied over five times, and for three-fifths of all the present application was only the second or third.

From Table VI and Diagram I it is seen that the majority of these cases are normal family groups, as yet intact.

#### VI.—SOCIAL STATUS.

(Arranged in order of the numerical importance of the groups.)

Social Status	Number	Percentage
Married couples with children.....	828	54.23
Widows.....	392	25.67
Deserted wives.....	126	8.25
Married couples with no children at home.....	110	7.19
Widowers.....	27	1.77
Single women.....	21	1.38
Divorced or legally separated women.....	10	0.65
Single men.....	7	0.46
Men and women living together without legal sanction.....	5	0.33
Orphans.....	1	0.07
Total known.....	1,527	100.00
Family not found.....	4	
Total.....	1,531	

Widows' families form another quarter of the whole number. Only 289 of the 392 widows, however, were of the traditional type, relatively young women with little children. The other 103 either had no children at all or were old women with a grown daughter or son to complete the family. The married couples without children (*i. e.*, with no children in the household at present) were chiefly aged persons, over half of the men being over 60, some of whom had children in other places who were found to be able and willing to provide for their parents, but there were also in this number a few young persons recently married. The proportion of deserted wives is about what has been usual in recent years. There are very few single women and single men, because such persons are generally homeless when they reach the point of applying for aid and are treated in the Joint Application Bureau.

The table of ages of the heads of the families (Table VII and Diagram II) shows that a large proportion of them are young persons, 75 per cent altogether being under the age of fifty, and eleven per cent under thirty. Because of the considerable number of widows of advanced



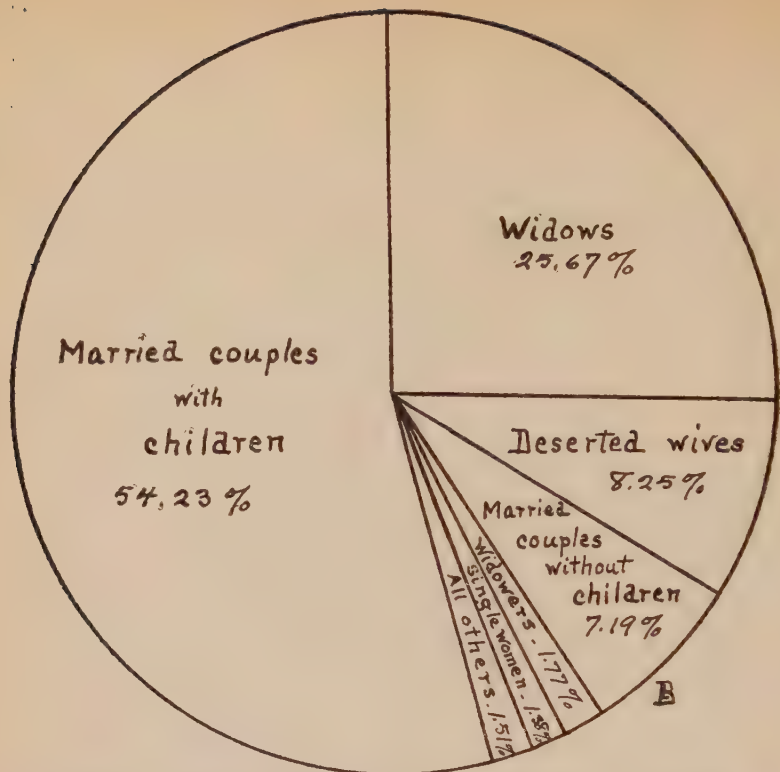


DIAGRAM I.—SOCIAL STATUS OF 1,527 FAMILIES UNDER DISTRICT CARE.

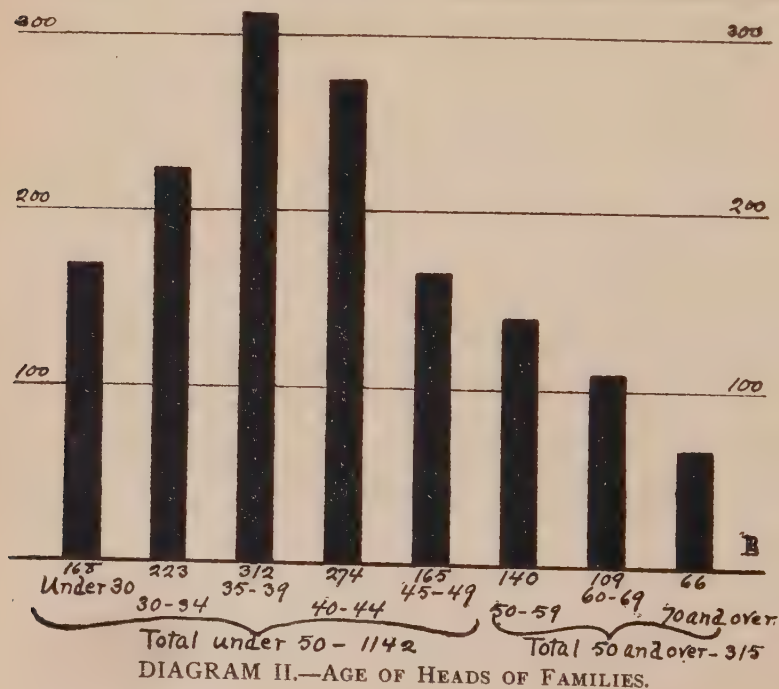


DIAGRAM II.—AGE OF HEADS OF FAMILIES.

years, the proportion of women over fifty is almost twice as large as the proportion of men. Objection may be made against counting the deserting husband as the head of his family, on the ground that he can be so designated only by courtesy. His claim to the title is in many cases, to be sure, quite without economic basis, and he swells the number of "Unknown"; but on the other hand his abdication is frequently only temporary, and in any case it seems undesirable to abet him in his shirking of responsibilities even by the slight degree of connivance which would be indicated by tabulating his wife as the head of the family.

#### VII.—AGE OF HEADS OF FAMILIES.

AGE	NUMBERS			PERCENTAGES		
	Men*	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under 20 years.....	1†	1	2			
20-24 years.....	21	8	29			
25-29 ".....	107	30	137			
Under 30 years	129	39	168	11.68	9.22	11.00
30-34 years.....	172	51	223			
35-39 ".....	241	71	312			
40-44 ".....	196	78	274			
45-49 ".....	121	44	165			
30-49 years	730	244	974	66.12	57.68	63.78
50-54 ".....	68	28	96			
55-59 ".....	25	19	44			
60-69 ".....	58	51	109			
70-79 ".....	29	27	56			
80-89 ".....	5	3	8			
90 and over.....		2	2			
50 and over	185	130	315	16.76	30.73	20.63
Unknown.....	60	10	70	5.44	2.37	4.59
Total .....	1,104	423	1,527	100.00	100.00	100.00

\* Deserting husbands included.

† A family of orphans, the oldest a boy of 17.

There were children under fourteen years of age in 1,194 of the 1,531 families, over three-fourths, and children under twenty-one in 83 per cent of all. Seventeen per cent of the families were made up entirely of adults. The average number of children under twenty-one in the other 1,260 families was between three and four. The size of the families is shown in Table VIII. The largest group is made up of three-children

VIII.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE 1,527 DISTRICT CASES ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

Size of family	Number of families	Percentage	Number of children under 21
No children under 21 years of age.....	267	17.48	0
1 child " " " " " ".....	175	11.46	175
2 children " " " " " ".....	267	17.48	534
3 " " " " " " " ".....	284	18.61	852
4 " " " " " " " ".....	222	14.54	888
5 " " " " " " " ".....	152	9.95	760
6 " " " " " " " ".....	98	6.42	588
7 " " " " " " " ".....	45	2.95	315
8 " " " " " " " ".....	13	0.85	104
9 " " " " " " " ".....	3	0.20	27
10 " " " " " " " ".....	1	0.06	10
Total.....	1,527	100.00	4,253

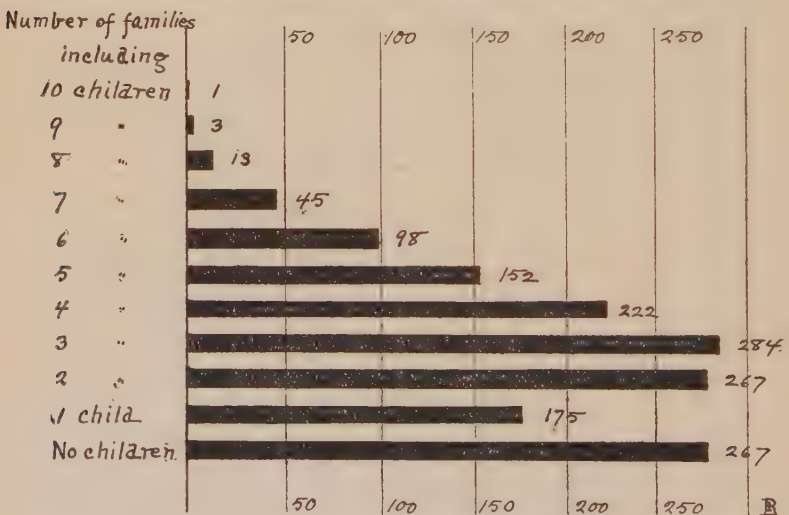


DIAGRAM III.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHILDREN UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE AMONG THE 1,527 FAMILIES.

families, families with two children and with four following next in numerical importance. There is a considerable proportion of large families, ten per cent of all having five children, and twenty per cent having five or more.

Some of these children were not at home at the time of application, a few being in institutions and a still smaller number living with relatives.

IX.—WHEREABOUTS OF CHILDREN UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE AT TIME OF APPLICATION.

NUMBERS.

Age	At home	In institutions	With relatives	Total
Under 7 years of age.....	1,765	30	14	1,809
7-13       "       ".....	1,666	89	33	1,788
14-20     "       ".....	563	19	16	598
Total under 21 years of age.....	3,994	138	63	4,195*

PERCENTAGES.

Age	At home	In institutions	With relatives	Total
Under 7 years of age.....	97.57	1.66	0.77	100.00
7-13       "       ".....	93.18	4.98	1.84	100.00
14-20     "       ".....	94.15	3.18	2.67	100.00
Total under 21 years of age.....	95.21	3.29	1.50	100.00

\* 58 of the 4,253 children in Table II and Table VIII were born after date of application.

The number living with relatives, however, is more than counterbalanced by the grand-children, nieces and nephews, and even, in a few cases, adopted children, who were incorporated in these families. Although it may be that these numbers are incomplete the tabulation by ages in Table IX is interesting in its indications that children between seven and fourteen are more apt to be committed to institutions or left in the care of relatives than younger ones, who are less expense to the family, or older ones, who are already, or are just about to become, wage-earners. It is interesting, also, to see how small a percentage of the whole number of children belonging to the families is provided for outside the family.

Table X groups the 7,130 individuals composing the 1,527 families according to age, for the purpose of estimating roughly their wage-earning capacity.

## X.—COMPOSITION OF THE 1527 DISTRICT FAMILIES.

Classification	Number		Percentage	
I.—Of wage-earning age.....		3,110		43.62
<i>a.</i> Men 21-59 years of age.....		1,086	15.23	
Heads of families.....	1,012			
Grown sons.....	74			
<i>b.</i> Women 21-59 years of age.....		1,426	20.00	
Heads of families.....	340			
Wives.....	1,016			
Grown daughters.....	70			
<i>c.</i> Children 14-20 years of age.....	598	598	8.39	
II.—Of dependent age.....		4,020		56.38
<i>a.</i> Children under 14 years of age.....		3,710	52.03	
Babies born after date of application.....	58			
Children under 7.....	1,841			
Children 7-13.....	1,811			
<i>b.</i> Persons 60 years of age or over.....		310	4.35	
Men, heads of families.....	92			
Women, heads of families.....	83			
Wives....	53			
Relatives forming part of the family....	82 <sup>a</sup>			
Total members of the family.....	7,130	7,130	100.00	100.00

\* Includes also a few adults under 60 who were incapacitated by physical or mental defects.

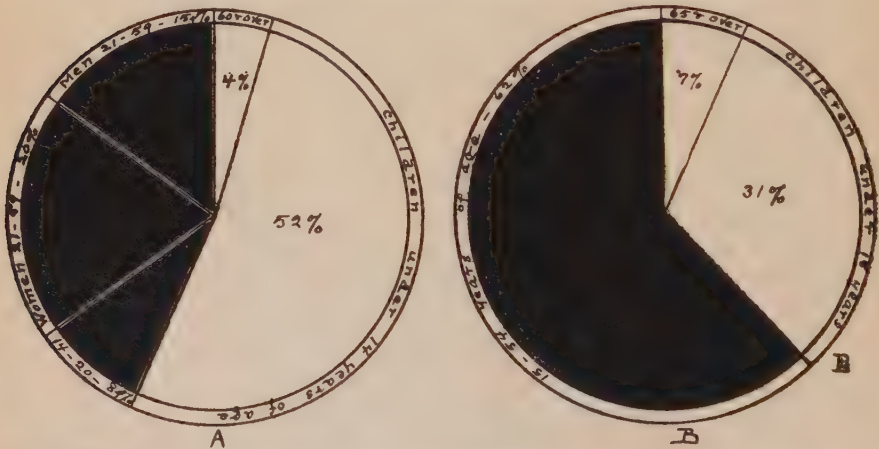


DIAGRAM IV.—Age-composition of 1,527 families in charge of the Charity Organization Society in 1905 (circle A), and of the aggregate population of New York City in 1900 (circle B). The black segment of each circle indicates roughly the proportion of the population of wage-earning age; the white segment the proportion which is naturally dependent.



Here are included, in addition to the immediate family, the children and old persons (see Table II) who form an integral part of the family group. Boarders and lodgers, and relatives who are financially independent and seem to fill the rôle of boarders, are not included, as they do not necessarily form any part of the problem of dependence. Fourteen and sixty seemed the best arbitrary limits to take for the wage-earning period, although not all children between fourteen and sixteen years of age can satisfy the requirements of the Child Labor Law, and many men and women are incapacitated for work before they reach sixty, while, on the other hand, some men and women continue to earn a living after sixty.\* In reckoning the wage-earning factors in the family it is not possible to disregard the wife and mother, even when there is an able-bodied man in the situation, since it is the usual thing for her to supplement the man's earnings by washing, day's work, or janitor service. As a matter of fact, in the 1,069 families in which the man was living at the time of application and was not a deserter, 596 of the wives (56 per cent) had been accustomed to contribute to the family income; and of the 563 children, 14 to 20 years of age, who were living at home, 385, or 68 per cent, were in the habit of helping support the family, though many of them were out of work at the time of application. The proportion of wage-earners among the 144 sons and daughters 21 years of age or over was only slightly larger, 74 per cent.

The striking feature of Table X (see also Diagram IV) is the large proportion of children under fourteen years of age. They make up more than half of the whole number of persons, while in the general population of the city the proportion is less than a third, including those fourteen years old. The proportion of aged is somewhat smaller than is found in the general population, and the proportion of men and women in the prime of life is considerably smaller. Sixty-two per cent of New York City's population is between fifteen and fifty-five years of age, as compared with perhaps forty per cent of this section of the population. In the age-composition of these families, in other words, there is the suggestion of a predisposition to dependency, since the proportion of persons naturally dependent is abnormally large and the proportion of possible wage-earners correspondingly small.

It appears from Table XI that only a few of these families are under the disadvantage of being new to the life of the community in which they are living.

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\* Very few instances can be found among these families, however, of men or women over sixty who are capable of being regularly self-supporting, and there is hardly one who could provide for any dependents.

XI.—LENGTH OF TIME THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY\* HAS LIVED IN  
NEW YORK CITY.

Head of the family in New York City	Number	Per cent †
Less than 5 years.....	134	9.49
5-9 years.....	114	8.07
10-14 years.....	138	9.77
15-19 years.....	202	14.31
20-24 years.....	130	9.21
25-29 years.....	57	4.04
30 years and over but not all his life.....	180	12.75
"Many" years or "off and on" for many years.....	19	1.34
His whole life.....	438	31.02
Total for whom information on this point was given..	1,412	100.00
No information.....	119	
Total.....	1,531	

\* The man, if living; the woman, in the case of widows and single women.

† On basis of total for whom there was information on this point.

Less than ten per cent of all the heads of the families had been in New York City less than five years at the time of this application for help. About half of them had been here at least twenty-five years, and in almost a third of the cases the head of the family had been born in the city and had lived here all his life.‡ This means that most of the families are at home in their industrial environment and that they are not socially isolated. In 54 per cent of all the cases the record gives indication that there are near relatives within reach. The relatives are frequently unable to assume any heavy burden, but they are, at any rate, there, and in case of emergency they are apt to find some way to help.

Lack of employment is perhaps the most constant characteristic of dependent families. In 1,092 of these 1,531 families (71 per cent) the chief wage-earner was out of work at the time of application. Chief wage-earner means the man when he is living and is not a deserter; the woman, in the case of a widow with small children, or a deserted wife accustomed to supporting herself; and the grown son or daughter, in the case of an old woman or old couple. The reason for idleness is rarely

‡ Facts about nationality are purposely omitted, because such figures can be of no significance when given for so small a part of the dependent population of the city, and they are apt to be quoted in inverse proportion to their significance.

stated definitely in the record, but in many instances there is mention of circumstances which are at least sufficient to account for it, whether or not they are the real explanation. The most frequently recurring of these circumstances is illness, or injury due to an accident. Intemperance is also a conspicuous factor. There is frequently an indisposition to work regularly and this is generally mentioned in connection with intemperance. In a number of cases the head of the family is incapacitated by age for earning a sufficient income, even though he may be able to do a little work. Sometimes this seems to be true of men whose years hardly justify it. A barber of forty-nine, for example, the only support of an aged father and mother, is "getting too old to keep steady work at his trade." There are instances of sheer inability to earn enough for the family; when a widow, for example, has no other means of support for herself and her three or more children than the day's work she can do in addition to caring for them, or when the father of a large family is a shoemaker of less than average ability. There are others who can not find a market for the wares they have to offer. Among these are an artist, who "never showed much talent," a singer, a teacher of languages, an old woman who makes hat-pins for her son to peddle, and several who crotchets or sew a little. Sometimes the man who should be the support of the family has recently been sent to prison. Occasionally there has been a change in the management of the firm or a factory has moved or shut down. The slack season in trades subject to fluctuations, or severe weather, in occupations affected by that consideration, are responsible for a part of the idleness.

To apportion exactly the responsibility for lack of employment would be impossible, even with fuller information about the circumstances, but it is safe to conclude from the general impression made by the picture of the families given in the case records that most of the idleness among them is due to incapacity of some sort or degree, rather than to industrial conditions which present no chance for making a living to a man of ordinary health, intelligence, and reliability. "If one wanted thoroughly efficient help, male or female," wrote Dr. Warner ten or twelve years ago, "he would hardly expect to find it among the 'out-of-works' with whom the charitable societies deal."

A large part of the incapacity is due at present to physical condition, whatever the origin of the physical incompetence may have been. In 910 families (60 per cent) there was at the time of application illness or other physical disability which either interfered with the earning power of the family or made an unusual drain on its resources. In many cases the father was ill, sometimes he was temporarily disabled by an accident. Many of the mothers, especially when they were widowed or had for some other reason been bearing a large part of the responsibility for

supporting the family, were weakened by over-work. Sometimes a child was ill, and this not only increased expenses but frequently kept the mother from work. Tuberculosis is the most conspicuous disease. It was present in 177 families, almost one-eighth of the whole number. In some families there was more than one case at the time, or there had been other cases previously; one entire family of six was suffering from tuberculosis in different forms. Rheumatism was even more prevalent, but how serious it was is rarely stated definitely. It is generally mentioned as an accompaniment of intemperance. In 115 families the mother was expecting confinement within a few weeks or had not yet recovered from a recent confinement.

The extent to which moral defects are present is much more difficult to measure. This is not only because of the extreme difficulty of establishing a standard—of recognizing the difference, for instance, between shiftlessness that is a moral defect and shiftlessness that is the result of under-nourishment—but also because of the disinclination on the part of many charity workers to incorporate in the case record anything discreditable to the family unless there is a clear reason for doing so. As the records stand, however, there is no mention of any defect of character or criminality on the part of any of the members of 965 of the families, 63 per cent of the total number. The moral condition of these families is thus a striking contrast to their physical condition, as is shown in Diagram V.

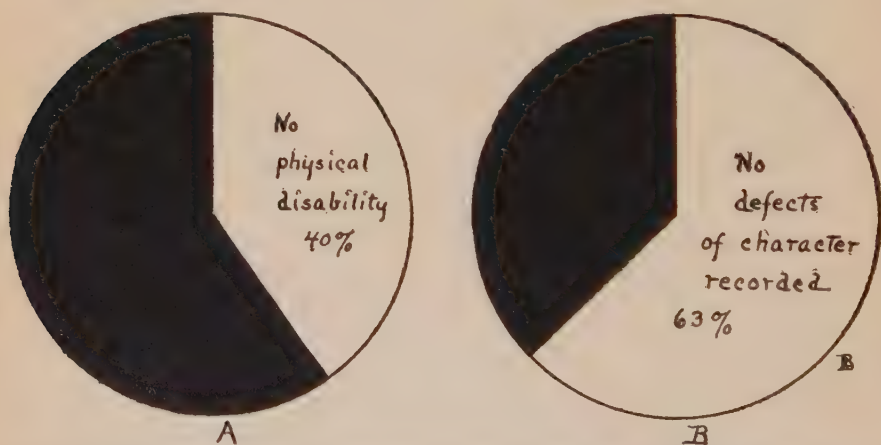


DIAGRAM V.—Proportion of families in which there was physical disability (circle A) at time of application, and proportion in which defects of character were noted in the case record (circle B).



Intemperance is noted in 359 families, less than one-fourth. In view of the fact that this habit is usually held responsible for about one-fourth of the poverty, it would seem that there is no tendency in these records to exaggerate the indulgence in an occasional glass of beer and call it drunkenness. Two hundred and seventy-five of the men were intemperate and 121 of the women. Shiftlessness was mentioned in one hundred families. In 38 families one or more of the members were believed to be immoral, and at least 38 of the men had a prison record. One hundred and seventy-four of the men had deserted their families, or had merely neglected to support them without actually depriving them of their physical presence. There is occasional mention of abusiveness, of dishonesty and unreliability, of gambling, and of extraordinarily bad tempers, but the chief defects noted are intemperance, non-support and shiftlessness. It seems probable that the shortcomings in character which should be added to make the picture truer are those intangible and ill-defined defects which it is difficult to classify or even to name—perversities of temper and peculiarities of temperament which in a millionaire may pass unnoticed, but which in a man on the poverty line are of vital significance to his economic standing.

The length of time the families were kept in charge, as shown in Table XII, is a further indication of the degree of their dependence. Less than eight per cent had been under care a year or more and in considerably more than half the cases the period of treatment was less than three months. The average for all was between four and five months. These figures are of significance only when the exact meaning of the expression "closing a case" is understood. A case is said to be closed when it is decided that no further assistance is needed at the time or when it seems that further action will be fruitless. This decision is reached by the District Committee for one of two reasons. Generally the case is closed because the crisis has passed which brought the family to the society for help. The sick person has recovered or has died; for it is one of the pathetic tragedies disclosed by these records that death, when, for example, it comes to a consumptive who has for months been a heavy expense to the family, is not infrequently the means of relieving economic stress. Or else the man who was out of work has found employment; or a child has reached working age and has supplied just the additional income needed; or the deserting husband has returned to assume, at least temporarily, the responsibilities he had been evading. In by far the largest number of cases the reason for closing, whether the family has been under care a few weeks or several years, is that help is no longer needed. In the rest, comparatively few, the case is closed because of something in the attitude or characteristics



of the family which makes it undesirable that help should be given, or because the kind of help that is needed and offered is not the kind that is desired and is therefore refused. When a consumptive father, for example, received a Spanish war pension, and left the hospital where he had been placed and assembled his consumptive wife and four tuberculous children from the hospitals where they were being treated, determined to re-establish his home, the case was closed—not because the situation was satisfactory, but because the family was economically independent and there was no excuse for interfering further in its affairs.

With this explanation the table becomes more significant, since it may be regarded to indicate that the dependence dealt with by the Charity Organization Society is in nine-tenths of the cases temporary, or at least intermittent, not permanent.

## XII.—DURATION OF TREATMENT.\*

PERIOD UNDER CARE	NUMBER	PERCENT
Less than 3 months.....	861	56.24
Less than 1 month.....	247	
1 month, but less than 2 months.....	344	
2 months, " " " 3 ".....	270	
3 months, but less than 1 year.....	552	36.05
3 months, but less than 4 months.....	183	
4 " " " 5 ".....	120	
5 " " " 6 ".....	73	
6 " " " 7 ".....	57	
7 " " " 8 ".....	43	
8 " " " 9 ".....	20	
9 " " " 10 ".....	31	
10 " " " 11 ".....	15	
11 " " " a year.....	10	
1 year or more.....	118	7.71
1 year, but less than 2 years.....	76	
2 years, " " 3 ".....	19	
3 " " " 4 ".....	13	
4 " " " 5 ".....	4	
5 " " " 6 ".....	5	
7 " " " 8 ".....	1	
	1,531	100.00

\* For the cases not registered previous to this application this represents the total length of treatment; for recurrent cases, however, it refers only to the period following the last application.

Table XIII, showing what action was taken by the society in the 1,531 cases, confirms this conclusion.

### XIII.—NATURE OF TREATMENT.

Nature of treatment	Number of cases	Per-centage
Continuous oversight, with relief as circumstances demanded, for a year or more.....	118	7.71
Temporary relief.....	561	36.64
Indoor relief the principal feature in the treatment.....	73	4.77
Transportation from the city provided, sometimes after temporary relief or hospital care had been given...	10	0.65
Work the principal need, but more or less temporary relief given also.....	175	11.43
Work only.....	169	11.04
Placed in care of another society, a church, or a settlement.....	15	0.98
Advice only.....	147	9.60
Cases "not requiring action," <sup>a</sup> or "needing discipline" or "lost sight of" before anything was done.....	263	17.18
Total.....	1,531	100.00

<sup>a</sup> Including 28 cases in which a Christmas dinner was the only aid given.

Only the 118 families which appeared in Table XII as having been under care at least a year had required continuous oversight for a year or more. In some of these cases a regular pension was given; in others material aid was required only occasionally, but constant supervision was maintained, much advice was given and Society was always "there," ready to help in any way that circumstances might demand. Combining the last four classes in the list it appears that the cases in which no material aid was provided (beyond the emergent relief referred to on page 68) amounted to a little over a third of the whole number. "Work only" generally means woodyard tickets or a laundry permit, which were used until work was secured. Men were sent to the woodyard in 228 cases, altogether, and women to the laundry in 170. A friendly visitor was secured for 84 of the families. The importance of illness as a factor in bringing these families to dependence is indicated by the fact that in 398 cases at least part of the help given was for the direct purpose of improving the physical condition of one or more members of the family. This is 42 per cent of the 937 cases in which material relief of some sort was

provided. In many other instances the help given was necessitated by illness, but was not applied directly for the incapacitated person. The medical assistance provided included not only the services of physician and nurse, admission to hospital or sanatorium or dispensary, but also special diet for consumptives, convalescents, and broken-down persons, medicines, board in the country or other outings, and occasionally glasses, or an elastic stocking, or a wheeled chair.

No analysis of what has been done for the families can represent the work involved in doing it. A family which receives "advice only" may, for example, be given many more hours of thought and many more visits than one which receives a considerable amount of financial assistance. In Table XIV are collected some statistics of the work done by the ten district offices in the nine months ending September 30.

#### XIV.—SOME STATISTICS OF THE WORK IN THE TEN DISTRICTS JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.

Total number of families in charge.....	2,192
Investigations made.....	756
Visits to or in behalf of cases.....	20,066
Calls by applicants.....	10,205
Calls for consultation.....	4,141
Letters to or in behalf of cases.....	5,792
Verbal reports given.....	793
Written reports given.....	596
Number of times persons have been placed in hospitals or in institutions.....	285
Number of times persons have been referred to the Municipal Lodging House.....	47
Number of times persons have been referred to the Department of Public Charities.....	73
Number of times persons have been aided in transportation...	161
Number of times work that should have been permanent has been secured.....	207
Number of times temporary work has been secured.....	751
Number of Woodyard tickets given.....	3,848
Number of days' work secured at the Laundry.....	2,990
Amount expended as intermediary.....	\$19,205.43
Number of Friendly Visitors.....	108

This work was in behalf of 2,192 families, the 1,531 which have been under discussion and the 661 additional ones still under care at the end of

the period. About one-third of the investigations were made from the District office, instead of from the Investigating Department. An average of ten visits was made and two and a half letters written to or in behalf of each family and an average of five calls was made at the office by members of each family. Inasmuch as this table is designed to give some indication of the volume of work done the number of placings in hospitals or institutions has been given, rather than the number of persons so placed, and in the same way one person helped once was the unit adopted for aid in transportation. The amount expended as intermediary represents an average of over fourteen dollars for each of the families given material aid.

\* \* \* \* \*

The families under the care of Charity Organization Society are for the most part normally constituted family groups, though there are a few aged or incapacitated fragments. Over half of them consist of a comparatively young father and mother and from two to six children. Another third lack the father, either because he is dead or because he has deserted.

There is less than the ordinary proportion of persons of wage-earning age, and at the same time there is a large amount of physical disability among the possible wage-earners, as well as among the dependent members of the family. There is not much criminality of a serious kind and not much evidence of clearly marked serious moral defects aside from intemperance and neglect of family obligations, but an impression is created that there is considerable deficiency in character, that the general level of perseverance, industry and reliability is somewhat below the average and that the level is depressed by the men in the families.

Most of the families have been established in New York City for years and consequently have social and industrial connections here. Comparatively few of them have long records of dependence behind the present application. The average of individual wage-earning capacity is low, as is evidenced by the large number of cases in which the wife helps to support the family and the general practice of putting the children to work as soon as they can get their working-papers. Frequent loss of employment, by one or another member of the family, is one of the commonest of conditions. The need which brings the family to the Society is usually of short duration, and after three or four months of care the family again becomes independent, for a time at least.

The part of the dependent population which is cared for by the Charity Organization Society, in short, contrary to what may be the popular impression, is not permanently dependent. Most of the families are, it may be, on the verge of "distress" all the time, but they are

ordinarily self-supporting, and require help only at critical times, resuming their independence when the crisis is over. Whether or not there is a disposition on the part of the District Committees and the families themselves to set too low a standard for the income which should be assured before they are regarded capable of self-support, is a question demanding careful consideration in the light of more data than have been presented here. It is clear, at any rate, that these are families in just the circumstances that offer the greatest opportunity for constructive work, for putting into action influences which will tend to remove the families, especially the children in them, to a safe distance from that "poverty line" of which they have seen, at least for a brief time, the wrong side.

\* \* \* \* \*

There is a conspicuous omission from this report. No tabulation of causes has been presented. It has been the custom for the District Committee, on closing a case, to register its opinion as to the chief cause of need and one subsidiary cause. This has been done in other societies also, in other cities, and tables have been compiled and published in which the exact percentages of dependence due to intemperance, to licentiousness, to unwise philanthropy, and to other characteristics of the family or factors in its environment, have been apportioned. In the opinion of the Committee on Social Research this is an unscientific method of arriving at the relative importance of the different causes of dependence. It is felt that much more valuable results will follow from a study of the actual conditions, such as sickness, lack of work and drunkenness, in every case of need, than from any analysis of opinions as to which of these conditions is responsible. By carefully noting the associated conditions in every case and tabulating the numbers of instances of such associated conditions, it will be possible to arrive, in the course of time, at a knowledge of causes which shall be based on facts and not on impressions.

It is because of these considerations that this first report of the Committee confines itself to statements of facts about conditions and circumstances. In future reports it will be possible to analyze more closely the conditions and circumstances which are pictured here in an impressionistic way, and to establish those correlations between them which will form a basis for conclusions as to causes.

LILIAN BRANDT,  
*Secretary.*



# SPECIAL REPORT

## OF AN

### INVESTIGATION IN REGARD TO THE PURCHASE AND MANAGEMENT OF FOOD BY ONE HUNDRED TENEMENT HOUSE FAMILIES.

Under the auspices of the Committee on Social Research and the School of Philanthropy, an inquiry has been made during the past summer into the practice of tenement house families (dependent, or on the verge of dependence, upon charitable relief), in regard to the purchase and management of food, with a view to determining some of the lines which should be followed in a systematic effort to improve conditions.

The method pursued has been that of personal interviews, and statements have been obtained and recorded from one hundred families, living in all parts of the city. Introduction to the majority of these was obtained from District agents of the Charity Organization Society, and to the remainder from matrons of day nurseries. The great majority are either native-born or Irish. Explanation of the object of the visit was always made in order to remove the sense of any personal bearing in the questions asked, but there was a constant endeavor to avoid too great uniformity in the interviews, and to encourage spontaneity in the statements. In general the inquiry covered the price usually paid for the ordinary articles of diet, the quantities used per week, and as often as possible the actual variety of food served to the family for breakfast, dinner and supper for from four to seven days previous to the interview. The health of each member of the family was noted and other pertinent matters of interest as they were brought to light.

The families include 100 women, 49 men, 427 children. The average income is estimated at less than \$9 a week; the average rent at \$10.50 or \$11 a month.

The average quantity of certain articles of food consumed by each family is as follows:

Bread, per day.....	3-3½ loaves.
Milk, " " .....	1 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> quarts.
Tea, " week.....	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>7</sub> lb.
Coffee, " " .....	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> lb.
Butter, " " .....	1½ lbs.
Sugar, " " .....	3½ lbs.

About one-third of the families make use of canned condensed milk and about one-seventh use it exclusively. Very few indeed use bottled milk except when it is given free. The usual price for "loose" milk is 4 cents a quart. Only one family mentioned the use of cream—half a pint daily for the baby.

The usual practice in regard to meat is as follows: For Sunday, a joint weighing from three to seven pounds (potroast, ham, corned beef, shoulder of lamb, or leg of lamb), which usually lasts for Monday's dinner and often for Tuesday; on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, soup, stew, pork and beans, pork chops, liver and bacon, or steak (usually chuck, skirt, or flank steak at ten to twelve cents per pound; sometimes round at sixteen cents); the usual quantity of meat on week days is about a pound and a half. Friday's dinner is often of eggs, or macaroni and tomatoes, or sometimes bread and cheese only. Not much enthusiasm is shown for fresh fish, but salt cod and canned salmon are often used. Ready cooked foods from the delicatessen store are generally recognized as extravagant, but are resorted to, more or less, to save trouble—for lunches and occasionally when the mother returns home too late or too tired to cook.

As to fresh vegetables, potatoes are a matter of course in most households; string beans, spinach and cabbage are very popular; onions are used mainly for flavoring. It is not uncommon to spend two to five cents for lettuce, radishes, cucumbers, tomatoes, or soup-greens. Canned tomatoes are used almost universally, but very few other canned vegetables, except occasionally corn and peas. They are usually regarded as too expensive and "one can does not go around"; also considerable prejudice is expressed against the cheaper grades.

Ice is highly appreciated, but a large proportion buy it only on Saturday nights and then but five cents' worth. Dish-pans or wash tubs are used to hold it in the many cases where there is no refrigerator.

One meal a day of bread and tea or coffee only is the rule in forty-two families and twenty-one of these very often have two such meals a day; in fifteen other families, two such meals a day is the rule.

Instances of thrift or economy, not always commendable, are the following:

Nursing the baby too long to save cost of food or weaning it too soon that the mother may leave the home to work.

Use of sweetened condensed milk in tea and coffee, and on cereals, bread, etc., to save sugar or butter.

Use of sweet buns for breakfast to save butter.

Use on bread of jam or jelly (often bought in bulk at from three to

five cents a pound) instead of butter. It is less expensive and keeps better, tending to lessen the necessity for ice.

Purchase of meat, milk, butter and other perishable commodities, just before the meal, to save the necessity for ice.

Dealing out of sugar, jam, etc., by the mother instead of allowing children to help themselves. This is impracticable when the mother works by the day.

Purchase of cracked eggs at greatly reduced price.

Purchase of fish just at closing hour on Fridays, when the price is marked down.

Purchase of yesterday's bread at from one to two cents a loaf cheaper than fresh. (This involves going at closing hour or early in the morning, and often, for large families, going to several different bakeries in order to get enough.) Home-made bread is usually regarded, even by those who make it, as no less expensive than baker's, but it is also considered more substantial and wholesome.

Use of cereals or pudding (bread or rice) as main dish for dinner.

Re-serving of soup meat in hash or croquettes.

The mother and younger children often have less hearty food than those members of the family who are employed in industry.

Children and all are on the watch for bargains and special sales and go from store to store to buy at lowest prices; this advantage is sacrificed by those who "run a bill."

Children follow the ice carts for broken pieces and those living in the neighborhood of docks or wholesale markets collect vegetables and fruit fallen to the ground, bruised, trodden upon, wilted or overripe. Wholesale grocers sometimes give away packages or cans of food that have been opened as samples, and children are quick to learn of such opportunities.

Highly economic, but impossible in the many cases where income is irregular, is the practice of allowing a definite amount daily, according to means, for each of the necessary items, as 15 cents for meat, 6 cents for vegetables, and so on.

Of the forty-nine men in the above families but thirty-seven are able-bodied, while of the sixty-three women bearing the double burden of bread-winner and home-maker thirty-four are more or less broken down in health and fifteen others are under such a nervous strain as threatens soon to become unendurable unless relieved.

Poor health or lack of vigor, apparently traceable in large measure to insufficient or improper nourishment, is noted in thirty-seven families. Of these, twenty-seven had income insufficient to supply the necessities—though in twelve cases particularly good management went far to

remedy the difficulty. In twenty-one families more than two members are delicate, and in twelve cases more than three.

As factors in poor management, extravagance was noted in only five cases, avoidable monotony of diet in thirteen, too great regard for children's whims in nine, and loss of interest due to irregularity of income in fourteen. Only twenty-four of the women interviewed seemed in very low spirits and not more than five showed any inclination to whine.

The lines of action most obviously suggested are:

1. A better definition and possibly a higher standard of adequacy in relief.

2. Further education

- (a) Of the little children, in proper dietary habits.
- (b) Of the girls of grammar school age, in economical cookery and housekeeping.
- (c) Of the mothers, in marketing, in the comparative values of different foods, practicable variations of diet, etc.
- (d) Of charitable visitors, whether volunteer or professional, in all of the above, and to some extent in dietetics and the chemistry of cooking and digestion.

CAROLINE GOODYEAR,

*Agent of the Riverside District.*

## THE SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PHILANTHROPIC EDUCATION OF THE  
CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

The School of Philanthropy began its work as a professional training school, occupying the full time of its students through the academic year, on October 2d, 1904.

The lectures of the year were divided into seven groups as follows:

Group A—A Survey of the Field: Principles, Theories and Methods of General Application, fifty lectures. General Survey and an Analysis of Social Work by Anna Garlin Spencer; Literature of Charity, Edward T. Devine; Social Reform in the Nineteenth Century, Samuel McCune Lindsay; Some Industrial Causes of Distress, Florence Kelley; Financial Administration of Charitable Agencies, Frank Tucker; Office Economy, A Study in Efficient Administration, Charles W. Birtwell; The Value of Annual Reports and the Art of Writing Them, Edward T. Devine; Bequests and Endowments, C. C. Carstens.

Group B—The State in its Relation to Charity, thirty-seven lectures. Public Charitable Institutions in New York State, Mary Vida Clark; The New York State Board of Charities, Robert W. Hebbard; Boards, Institutions and Methods in Various States, and Public Aid and the Right to Relief, Alexander Johnson.

Group C—Racial Traits in Population, A Study in Sociology, twenty lectures. Immigration, Lee K. Frankel; The Social Meaning of Immigration, Kate Holladay Claghorn; Italian Characteristics, Gino C. Speranza; The Characteristics of Jews coming from Eastern Europe, David Blaustein; The American Negro in the City, Lilian Brandt; Economic Conditions among Negroes in the City, T. J. Bell; The Characteristics of Slavs, Peter Roberts.

Group D—Constructive Social Work, fifty lectures. Social Work in Large Cities, Lawrence Veiller; Social Aspects of Sanitary Work, William H. Allen; The Tuberculosis Problem, Lilian Brandt; The Scope and Function of the Board of Health, Hermann M. Biggs; Welfare Work in Factories and Department Stores, Gertrude Beeks; Social Tendencies of Modern Industrialism, Graham Taylor; The Boy's Club, Francis H. Tabor; The Modern Church as a Factor in Social Progress, Thomas M. Mulry, Matilda Cummings, Dr. James J. Walsh, Nathan Bijur, Rev. Leslie E. Learned, Rev. W. T. Elsing and Anna Garlin Spencer; Visiting Nursing as a Social Factor, Lillian D. Wald.

Group E—The Care of Needy Families in their Homes, sixty lectures. The Principles of Relief, Edward T. Devine; History of the Develop-



ment of the Scientific Method in Charity, Alexander Johnson and others; System and Methods of a Charity Organization Society, Robert W. DeForest and other officers of the New York Charity Organization Society; Investigation and Treatment, Mary E. Richmond; A Modern Mendicancy Department, James Forbes; The Homeless Man, C. C. Carstens; Hospitals, Dispensaries and Diet Kitchens, Silas F. Hallock, M. D.

Group F—Child Helping Agencies, forty lectures. The Care of Destitute, Neglected and Delinquent Children, Homer Folks; Problems of the Institutions, R. R. Reeder; The Organization and Management of a Society for Helping Children, Alexander Johnson; The Practical Work of the Committee and Agents of a Child Helping Society, Hastings H. Hart and others; Placing Out and Probation, Charles W. Birtwell; The State and the Defective Child, Dr. Martin W. Barr; Methods of Education and Training of Feeble-minded and Backward Children; Edward R. Johnstone; Defective and Backward Children in the Public Schools, Elizabeth E. Farrell.

Group G—Treatment of the criminal, thirty-one lectures. The New Penology, Its Principles and Problems, Samuel J. Barrows; Prison Labor, Joseph P. Byers; Minor Correctional Institutions, Alexander Johnson; Principles and Methods of Reformatory Work, Katherine B. Davis; Probation Work for Girls and Women, Ada Eliot; and the Practical Art of Dealing with Wayward Girls, Frances F. Morse.

Special Course.—The New Basis of Civilization, five lectures, Dr. Simon N. Patten.

The total registration for the year was fifty-seven. Twelve enrolled at the beginning of the year, completed the full year's work, passed satisfactory examinations and received certificates; nine students began with the winter term or early in January, passed satisfactory examinations and received a letter of credit for work done, several intending to complete the full course of the school with the class of 1906; eleven students took part of the course, but did not present themselves for examination—in some cases because of appointment to positions before finishing the work of the school and in others because of irregular attendance without expectation of earning a certificate. Three students, employed in various ways during the day, took special groups of lectures and received letters of credit for the work done. Six students enrolled themselves for single courses of lectures; two were removed by death, and three dropped out because of ill health.

The academic preparation of the students had been as follows: Twenty-four were graduates of Universities and Colleges such as Yale, Vassar, Smith, Wellesley and Barnard, or had been special students in

similar institutions; nine had had private instruction which the directors considered equivalent to the above, and the remaining fourteen had had experience in various forms of social and charitable activity which, in the opinion of the Directors, prepared them for the work of the school.

In addition to the instruction of lectures, the students were given other kinds of efficient preparation of equal value. Numerous visits were paid to institutions in the vicinity of New York City. The theory and practice of inspection was imparted, enabling students to take the civil service examination for inspector of institutions. Work in connection with the offices of the Charity Organization Society was faithfully performed by a majority of the students who were working for certificates. This was the best and most extensive opportunity for field work. Its value was chiefly due to the hearty and cheerful co-operation of the district agents of the Charity Organization Society. Several students did part of their field work in connection with other societies, such as the Bureau of Charities of Brooklyn and the Associated Charities of Newark, N. J.

It is gratifying to report that most of the students who took the year's work and who were looking for positions in social service received satisfactory appointments, several of them having to choose between two or more offers.

The relation between the School of Philanthropy and Columbia University has become more clearly defined, and the university is represented on the Faculty Council by five of its professors. The advantages offered by Columbia were accepted by one student, who spent several hours of each week at the University. Undoubtedly in the future more students will be able to avail themselves of the opportunity.

The method and degree of affiliation with Columbia University is henceforth to be as follows: That any regularly registered student in the School of Philanthropy may attend any course of lectures at Columbia for which he is otherwise eligible, without paying the registration fee there, the same privilege being accorded students of Columbia University at the School of Philanthropy; also that the work of the school as a whole will be accepted by the Faculty of Columbia University as a minor in the case of anyone working for an advanced degree.

The co-operation with Columbia is rendered more intimate by the appointment of the Director of the School to the Chair of Social Economy in the University.

The program of lectures for the coming year is modelled upon that for last year with some important changes. It is divided into eight groups of lectures, of which seven will be similar to those of last year. The eighth is a group on administration of charitable and educational insti-

tutions, including lectures by Frank Tucker, Alexander Johnson, Edward T. Devine, Charles W. Birtwell, William H. Allen, Frederick A. Cleveland, and others.

Besides the regular groups there will be certain special courses of lectures, the most important of these being an annual course to be known as the Kennedy Lectures, for which it is designed to secure each year some man or woman of high ability, with a view to the subsequent publication of the lectures. The Kennedy Lectureship for 1905 will be held by Simon N. Patten, Ph.D., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Pennsylvania, who will lecture on *The New Basis of Civilization*. President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University will give the Kennedy Lectures in 1906. Two other special courses, one on the *Social Aspect of Free Education* and the other on *Immorality, Intemperance and Other Social Evils*, will complete a very full program.

The field work will be continued on lines similar to those followed last year. It is further proposed to have a number of small classes for special detail instruction. Eleven subjects have been chosen for these classes and more may be added. A class will be formed should there be three students desiring to join it, and each class will be limited to a maximum of twelve members.

The conditions of enrolment which have been adopted are as follows: First, men and women who have been engaged for one year or more in some form of philanthropic activity as a profession and who desire to improve their knowledge of the methods of social service. Second, college and normal school graduates who have taken at least one year's work in sociology, economics or some kindred subject. Third, advanced students of theological seminaries, medical colleges or training schools for nurses, who may wish to take one or more courses of lectures. Fourth, volunteer managers, workers and members of philanthropic agencies and others who satisfy the directors that they are likely to profit by the opportunities of the school.

The fall term for 1905 opens on Monday, October 2d, with a public meeting in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building.

ROBERT W. DE FOREST,  
*Chairman,*

## SUMMER SESSION, 1905--DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

The summer session of the SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY for 1905 opened on June 19th and closed on July 28th. Thirty-nine students registered for the session while six others were enrolled for part of the course. Of these ten were men and thirty-five women. Fourteen States and one foreign country were represented. Twenty-eight were paid workers in various social organizations; three were volunteer workers; seven were teachers; six were students; one a physician. That thirty-eight of the forty-five enrolled were actually engaged in social work indicates the extent to which the summer school has become an institute for professional workers.

The students were not required to make a formal report upon a special topic. Instead of this, it was sought to bring them into close contact with the persons and the institutions which promised to be of greatest value in quickening their interest and aiding them in their work. So many of the students had had practical experience that it seemed less necessary to assign them to case work in connection with the district offices.

The course was marked by the faithful attendance and deep interest of the class and from first to last the seating capacity of the library was taxed.

The opening meeting, Monday evening, June 19, at 8 P. M., in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, was addressed by the Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, of Cambridge, Mass.

The first two weeks were devoted to Constructive Social Work; the second two weeks to the general subject of the Care of Needy Families; and the last two weeks in the main to Institutions.

The program of the session follows:

### CONSTRUCTIVE SOCIAL WORK.

Tuesday, June 20, 9 A. M.—New Movements in Institutions. Homer Folks, Secretary New York State Charities Aid Association.

Wednesday, June 21.—New Philanthropies. Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, Associate Leader Society for Ethical Culture, New York City.

Thursday, June 22.—A Day's Work in a Charity Organization Society's Office. Carl C. Carstens, Assistant Secretary New York C. O. S.

Friday, June 23.—Social Changes Affecting the Family. David Blaustein, Superintendent Educational Alliance, New York City.

Monday, June 26.—Fresh Air Work; Playgrounds. Joseph Lee, Vice-President, Massachusetts Civic League.

- Tuesday, June 27.—The Correlation of School and Industrial Life. Percival Chubb, Associate Leader Ethical Culture Society.
- Wednesday, June 28.—What the State Owes the Child. Owen R. Lovejoy, Assistant Secretary National Child Labor Committee.
- Thursday, June 29.—The Assimilation of the Immigrant. Lee K. Frankel, Manager United Hebrew Charities, New York City.
- Friday, June 30.—The Nationalization of Social Movements. Livingston Farrand, Secretary National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; Professor of Anthropology, Columbia University, New York City.

#### THE CARE OF NEEDY FAMILIES.

- Monday, July 3.—The Standard of Living. Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.
- Tuesday, July 4.—A visit to the Farm School of the New York Children's Aid Society.
- Wednesday, July 5.—The Charity Organization Society. Robert W. de Forest, President New York Charity Organization Society; formerly Tenement-House Commissioner.
- Thursday, July 6.—Causes of Poverty. W. I. Nichols, General Secretary Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.
- Friday, July 7.—Relief Problems. Miss Mary E. Richmond, General Secretary Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity.
- Monday, July 10.—Children of the Street. Mr. John A. Elliott, Hudson Guild.
- Tuesday, July 11.—Juvenile Courts and Probation. Judge A. T. Sweeney, Newark, N. J.
- Wednesday, July 12.—The Training of Friendly Visitors. Miss Zilpha D. Smith, Assistant Director Boston School for Social Workers.
- Thursday, July 13.—The Social Settlement. J. H. Hamilton, Head-Worker at the University Settlement, New York.
- Friday, July 14.—The Duty of the Community as Regards Public Health. W. H. Allen, General Agent New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

#### INSTITUTIONS.

- Monday, July 17.—The Almshouse. Robert W. Hebbard, Secretary New York State Board of Charities.
- Tuesday, July 18.—Institutions for the Insane. Dr. W. L. Russell, Medical Inspector New York State Commission in Lunacy.



- Wednesday, July 19.—Hospitals and Dispensaries. Dr. S. F. Hallock, Assistant Surgeon Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, Surgeon Demilt Dispensary.
- Thursday, July 20.—Correlation of Institutional Life for Children. R. R. Reeder, Superintendent New York Orphan Asylum.
- Friday, July 21.—Reformatories. Joseph P. Byers, Superintendent House of Refuge, Randall's Island.
- Monday, July 24.—The Homeless Man. Benjamin C. Marsh, Secretary Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty.
- Tuesday, July 25.—Institutions for Defectives. Martin W. Barr, Superintendent Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded.
- Wednesday, July 26.—Institutional Management and Finance. Frank Tucker, Vice-President Provident Loan Society, New York City.
- Thursday, July 27.—Municipal and State Activity Affecting the Poor. A. W. McDougall, Superintendent Associated Charities, Newark, N. J.
- Friday, July 28.—The Social Church. The Rev. George H. Bottome, Grace Church Settlement, New York City.

In addition three conferences were held under the leadership of Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer at which the problems of communities of various sizes were considered and the ways of arousing public interest discussed. A special lecture by Dr. Josiah Strong upon the work of the American Institute of Social Service was most welcome. Several conferences were held by the Director to supplement and correlate the lectures. At two of these the class was favored by the presence of Miss Zilpha D. Smith of Boston.

During the session visits were made by the class to the following institutions:

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.  
 United Hebrew Charities.  
 N. Y. Foundling Asylum.  
 N. Y. Infant's Hospital and Randall's Island Institute.  
 Hebrew Sheltering Arms.  
 Farm School, N. Y. Children's Aid Society.  
 N. Y. Orphan Asylum.  
 Juvenile Asylum.  
 Sea Breeze.  
 Sea Side House, Brooklyn Children's Aid Society.  
 School Gardens.  
 Bedford Reformatory.  
 House of Refuge.

N. Y. Catholic Protectory.  
 Almshouse, Workhouse, Blackwell's Island.  
 The Tombs.  
 Municipal Lodging House.  
 Hospital—North Brother Island.  
 Ellis Island.  
 Hebrew Educational Alliance.  
 Churches—St. George and St. Bartholemew.  
 Juvenile Court.

A number of groups also went down the bay on the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild. To the officers and staffs of these institutions is due hearty thanks for their many and great courtesies.

CARL KELSEY,  
*Director.*

## REFERENCE LIBRARY OF APPLIED SOCIOLOGY.

Notable advance was made by the library during the past year by the acceptance of the offer of the State Charities Aid Association to combine their valuable library with that of the Charity Organization Society, thus increasing the usefulness of both libraries. This addition, now installed in new stacks, contains hundreds of rare old books and pamphlets, both foreign and American, which are available in no other place. Many of these are historically valuable as the sources of inspiration for the many social reform activities started in this city by the State Charities Aid Association.

Recognizing the value of this unique collection of over 5,000 books, reports and pamphlets, as well as the increasing use made of them, both by the students in the New York School of Philanthropy, and those taking the courses in Social Economy at Columbia University, the Charity Organization Society combined with the School of Philanthropy to appoint on May 1st a librarian of college training and practical experience in philanthropic work, to give her entire time to reorganizing and making available the resources of the library.

The Committee has arranged for binding together the pamphlets of both collections, as much of the best thought in philanthropy has been, and still is, published in this form. Many duplicates have been presented to Columbia University and to the United Hebrew Charities, which Society is starting a similar library in its own building.

In the spring of 1905, Dr. S. M. Lindsay, Professor of Sociology in the University of Pennsylvania, and lecturer in the School of Philanthropy, who planned to spend the summer in England, was commissioned by the school to purchase books for the library. He has fortunately succeeded in bringing back to us a collection of valuable English books, some new, some old and rare.

The general magazines and papers as well as all special sociological publications, home and foreign, may be consulted in the library, which has also a separate clipping service, aiming to keep on file those clippings which are of pertinent or permanent value to the various philanthropic interests of the day.

The object of the Committee is to make this library the best place in the country for the study of practical social problems, and it is now equipped to keep abreast of all really valuable material published in its particular field.

At present the School of Philanthropy occupies the library during the morning hours, but on any afternoon except Saturday, the librarian will be glad to assist students or interested readers in special branches of social inquiry. It is especially desired that the library be increasingly utilized by all the social workers of the community, professional and volunteer.

PAUL M. WARBURG,  
*Chairman.*

## PUBLICATIONS.

On its educational side the Society has carried on a sustained work in the way of publication. "*Charities*" has been maintained for ten years to influence the local situation, and more and more the country. To limit the publication to a commercial basis would sacrifice positive advances in philanthropy. Investigation by trained men and women, the publication of results, and their circulation in quarters where public opinion is mostly formed require more money than subscriptions and advertising produce. Hence the organization of a publication committee, national in scope and made up of the following members:

JANE ADDAMS, Chicago,	FRANK TUCKER, New York,
ROBERT S. BREWSTER, New York,	JOSEPH LEE, Boston,
MARGARET DREIER ROBINS, Chicago,	JOHN F. MOORS, Boston,
ARTHUR F. ESTABROOK, Boston,	SIMON N. PATTEN, Philadelphia,
ROBERT W. DEFOREST, New York,	JACOB A. RIIS, New York.
DANIEL C. GILMAN, Baltimore,	ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Boston,
S. W. WOODWARD, Washington.	

This committee needs \$6,000 for its general work and varying amounts for special investigation. The work is educational and, through reprints, reviews and quotations, reaches far beyond the immediate circulation of the magazine itself. For a permanent foundation an endowment fund is needed.

The first work of the Publication Committee was the issuing of a special number on *The Negro in the Cities of the North*—the first comprehensive survey of this distinctive branch of the race problem and carried out in an even-tempered and independent manner which has met endorsement from men of such divergent viewpoints as Dr. Booker T. Washington and Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois. It has been reviewed at length in such papers as the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, the New York *Evening Post* and the Boston *Evening Transcript*. This number is a third in the series of special racial issues—*The Italian in America*, May, 1904, and *The Slav in America*, December, 1904. A clothbound edition of the Negro number has been published for library purposes.

A second step has been the merging of "*The Commons*," edited by Professor Graham Taylor of Chicago, with "*Charities*," under the Publication Committee. This joining of forces in the field of practical philanthropy has been made the subject of editorial comment throughout the country, the Springfield *Republican* designating it as "a matter



of large importance in the social betterment movement which, loud as the din of politicians sound, is the important movement of the day." "*Charities and the Commons*" has a distinctive field—that of philanthropy and social advance—and a widespread co-operation on the part of social workers in many states gives it spirit and breadth and timeliness.

*The Directory of Institutions and Societies Dealing with Tuberculosis*, issued by the Committee on Tuberculosis in connection with the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, is the first attempt to present a bird's-eye view of all the organized work that is being done in America in this field. This is No. 10 in the series of this committee; others are as follows:

No. 11.—*County and City Care of Consumptives—Some Methods of Housing.*

No. 12.—*Second Annual Report.*

No. 13.—*Information for Consumptives and Those Living with Them.*

No. 14.—*The Opportunity and Responsibility of the Teacher in the Prevention of Tuberculosis.*

The Committee on Social Research have begun a series of sociological studies by publishing as number 1 *A Study of Family Desertion*. The first part of the book is a study of 574 deserters and their families, made by Lilian Brandt of New York City, from records contributed by 26 societies in 25 cities. The second part is a digest and critical analysis of the existing laws in every State, by William H. Baldwin of the Board of Managers of the Washington Associated Charities. The importance of the problem of desertion makes this volume of interest and use to every charity worker.

To the *New York Charities Directory* for 1905, was added a new section dealing with the sick poor in their homes, which has already proved its usefulness. A number of new societies were entered and there has been an increased willingness on the part of the contributors, especially the clergy, to furnish such accurate information as makes the volume valuable to the many institutions, social workers, hotels, bankers, law and real estate firms, who purchase it.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The tuberculosis situation in New York City is unique. At once we have, though not the highest death rate, a larger number of deaths and a far greater number of cases of sickness than any other city in the country at the same time that we have a system of public and private control of the disease that with more candor than modesty we may claim as the superior of any elsewhere existing in the United States.

A pioneer in the now rapidly spreading movement for the prevention of tuberculosis, the Department of Health has developed a system of administrative control so comprehensive and efficient that of the many causes at work in this city to save the waste of life from tuberculosis, the chief credit belongs to it for a reduction of nearly 20 per cent. in the death rate from this preventable disease in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx since 1894. The Department of Public Charities maintaining 3,959 patients in its own hospitals during the past twelve months and in the same period paying for the maintenance of an average of 788 patients per month in private hospitals which care for the consumptive poor; the eight special tuberculosis dispensaries with their attendance of thousands of patients during the past twelve months; Bellevue Hospital, with its reception wards, clinics, visiting nurses and tents, and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, with its seaside camp for the treatment of non-pulmonary tuberculosis among children; the Diet Kitchen Association; the United Hebrew Charities and the Charity Organization society—these are additional large factors in the treatment, the cure and the prevention of tuberculosis. There are still other forces, whose connection with this preventive work, while not direct, is essential to a comprehensive and successful general scheme. Of these, first and foremost is the Tenement House Department. Those who are fighting the "disease of the tenements" are looking to this newly organized department with more and more confidence as they see dark interior bedrooms, foul air shafts and filthy school sinks replaced by the "new law" tenement with its direct ventilation for every room, wide courts and sanitary plumbing. The State Labor Bureau, if it could enforce the new law controlling the manufacture of tenement-made goods and the factory laws already on the statute books, would perhaps prove a factor even more important than the Tenement House Department in doing away with conditions which work for tuberculosis. With the present inadequate force of inspectors, however, even an energetic commissioner, eager to enforce the law, may not do as the law commands.

Though the improvement in factory conditions has thus been slow, it has, none the less, been considerable. The standard of living in the city has risen; the effect upon the community as well as upon the individual of long hours, of inadequate pay, of insufficient nourishment, of child labor, of bad milk and of adulterated food, are now receiving more attention. With each year more popular knowledge is displayed in relation to tuberculosis; the value of fresh air in home and factory, and of wholesome and sufficient food, the means of preventing infection and the method of cure are becoming matters of practical interest to a larger and larger portion of the public.

We have, then, a city where many and powerful forces, direct and indirect, are preventing tuberculosis. But it is also a city with 360,000 dark, interior bedrooms, with more than 30,000 persons suffering from tuberculosis, and with registered deaths from tuberculosis numbering, last year, 9,793, with the old three-story dwelling giving way to the new six and seven-story tenement, with crowded quarters becoming overcrowded quarters, with row after row of tenements appearing where but a little while ago were vacant lots. The situation is one that will admit of complacency on the part of him only who sedulously avoids acquainting himself with conditions as they are, who remembers the hundreds now saved from death by tuberculosis, but forgets the thousands who still die of a preventable disease.

In such a situation this Committee has carried out, during the past year, a program but little different from that adopted at the time of its organization. Its policy has been directed by the following considerations:

I. That the prevention of tuberculosis in this city is a work of such magnitude and importance that it must in the main rest with the municipality itself, and that this committee should use its influence to keep this municipal work up to the highest standard of efficiency.

II. That a Committee composed of the commissioners and executive officers of the city departments and persons who have given careful thought to tuberculosis, both in its social and medical aspects, would prove a valuable medium for the exchange of views and the devising of plans; that such a committee may properly take upon itself the responsibility for voicing, upon occasion, the community's need for suitable provision for the treatment and for the prevention of tuberculosis.

III. That the Committee should use its influence toward the establishment and the proper maintenance of an adequate number of dispensaries, hospitals and sanatoriums.

IV. That the relief of individual cases of tuberculosis, while an essential part of the general tuberculosis problem of the community, should not be undertaken by the Committee directly, but that such cases as may come to this Committee of the Charity Organization Society should be treated by the society through its usual channels for relief, this Committee acting merely in an advisory capacity as the need may arise.

V. That the tuberculosis problem is primarily a problem of prevention and not one of cure; that the first duty of the Committee should be to educate the public; to teach the susceptibility to tuberculosis which comes from unsanitary conditions in home, shop and factory; the need for proper nourishment and sufficient air; the means of prevention and the right methods of cure; the method of infection; the need, in fact, of opportunity for healthful living.

VI. That such investigations should, from time to time, be taken up as may add some definite points to the knowledge necessary for the more adequate treatment of those social causes and conditions which foster tuberculosis in this city.

In pursuing this general policy the Committee has had an active year.

RELIEF.—Except in an advisory capacity the Committee has had little to do this year with the treatment of individual cases. With the limited funds at its disposal it has not seemed expedient to duplicate the machinery already in operation in the Charity Organization Society itself, to supplant in any way the system of relief as administered through the central and ten district offices of the parent organization. And so the Committee's work in this respect has been confined largely to giving advice to these other branches of the Society in relation to treatment, and to acting as the representative of the Society in dealing with the public departments, both in obtaining admission for patients to hospitals, and in transmitting monthly reports to the Department of Health of the action taken by the Society with those cases of apparent destitution which are regularly brought to the attention of the Society by the physicians, inspectors and nurses of the Department. Individuals in increasing numbers have been coming to the Committee for advice and these, as a rule, have been referred directly by the Committee to such hospitals or dispensaries as were suitable or else they were given such other information as was sought for.

PUBLICATIONS.—The most important of the Committee's publications during the past year has been the "Directory of Institutions and Societies Dealing with Tuberculosis in the United States and Canada," pre-

pared by the Committee's statistician, Miss Lilian Brandt, and published by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in conjunction with this Committee. The book has met with a very hearty reception and will form the first of a series of similar directories which the National Association has intimated that it will publish from time to time in the future as the need for revised and enlarged editions may develop. Besides a description, with terms, number of beds, class of cases taken, etc., of every reputable hospital and sanatorium in this country and Canada, upon which reliable data could be secured, the book contains information in regard to all organized societies and committees working in this field, and sections with introductory chapters by leading authorities, on special dispensaries, the tuberculous insane, tuberculous prisoners and the municipal control of tuberculosis.

Of pamphlets there have been published, "City and County Care of Consumptives; Some Methods of Housing" (30 pp., 26 illustrations, price, 10 cents), and "The Responsibility and Opportunity of the Teacher in the Prevention of Tuberculosis," a pamphlet of twelve pages. The former publication was issued with the double purpose of meeting the many demands for information in regard to tents and cheap building methods for the out-of-door treatment of tuberculosis, and as a demonstration to our New York county poor house boards and others that suitable structures for the care of consumptives can be put up at very little initial cost. There is undoubtedly a tendency in many quarters, brought about by the somewhat over-elaborate equipment of some sanatoriums, to consider that the institutional treatment of tuberculosis requires an extensive and expensive plant. It was to help overcome this impression, which seems to have impeded the construction of adequate hospitals and sanatoriums in smaller communities, that the pamphlet was circulated in New York State by the State Board of Charities and the New York State Charities Aid Association, and in other States by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

"The Responsibility and Opportunity of the Teacher in the Prevention of Tuberculosis" is addressed directly to the 14,000 public school teachers in the city and the 900 parochial school teachers in Manhattan. It tells briefly and in untechnical terms the story of tuberculosis and sketches the work being done by public departments, hospitals, dispensaries and philanthropic societies and shows how their aid may be obtained for individual cases coming to the attention of the teachers. The pamphlet is important in one respect, at least, in that both the Board of Education and the Catholic School Board have formally en-



dorsed it (by resolutions, a copy of which appears upon the cover) and have recommended its careful reading by their teachers. Though in no sense a text-book, it could be used as a basis for classroom instruction. It is hoped that before long these boards will see their way clear to the introduction in their curricula of more extensive instruction on tuberculosis.

One other pamphlet has been issued by the Committee during the year, "The Consumptives' Golden Rule" as it has been called, a four-page pocket cardboard folder entitled "Don't Give Consumption to Others, Don't Let Others Give It to You." It is very short, very simple and, if we have not been too much flattered by its imitation by committees in other cities, very good. Printed in four editions, English, Yiddish, Bohemian and German, it has been used at all our own lectures and by the Board of Education at its tuberculosis lectures in its courses of Free Evening Lectures to the People.

The press has been of assistance in bringing these publications to the notice of the public. Some of the trade union papers, whose editors appreciate the relation of occupation to tuberculosis, have been of particular assistance in this respect. Altogether this Committee has printed and circulated, since its formation, about 280,000 books, pamphlets and circulars, a considerable figure only when the cost of printing and distribution is considered. If there could be found followers of the example set by the University Settlement and the Junior League in distributing, through whole blocks in their immediate neighborhoods, our cards or the circulars printed for us by the Department of Health, the number of readers of this printed matter might bear a more proper relation to the number who are yearly dying of a preventable disease which will not be prevented until the public has learned the few elementary facts which these circulars teach.

During the year the Committee has prepared for publication under its name, in the *New York Evening Journal*, a series of six brief articles on tuberculosis. These articles are to be given a prominent place in this paper on six days in the fall of this year and are, it is understood, to be accompanied by editorial comment. The immense circulation of the *Journal* makes it a very valuable medium for popular propaganda.

LECTURES.—Lectures, many of them illustrated with stereopticon views and some of them in foreign languages, have been given for the Committee by members of the Committee and by a number of physicians who have generously offered their services. Settlements, churches and trade unions have helped us in securing audiences and in providing halls. The Board of Education has continued its plan of including lec-

tures on tuberculosis as a regular part of its courses of "Free evening lectures to the people." The opportunity which these courses offer for popular education is a large one and in the organized movement for the prevention of a preventable disease requiring popular education for its prevention, the Department of Education has become a valued ally. A summary of the detailed schedule of lectures found at the end of this report shows:

	No.	Attendance.
Board of Education.....	*45	8,159
Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis...	52	8,841
	—	—
Total .....	97	17,493

\*24 in Manhattan.

**THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.**—The formation last year of the National Association for the Prevention and Study of Tuberculosis has at once narrowed the direct scope of our work and widened our influence. That is, it has left us free to confine our attention to local matters, while, by the direction which it gives in the formation of State and city associations and by the power which it has of turning into the channels cut out by experience the numerous isolated cases seeking advice, it brings before a wider public than any local committee could command the work being done by boards of health and anti-tuberculosis associations in such places as Boston, Chicago and New York. The free distribution by the National Association of our Handbook and of the Directory to all its members has also brought the work of this Committee before a larger constituency.

**THE AMERICAN TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBITION.**—To give more definite expression to the movement for the prevention of tuberculosis which is now progressing with a rapidity which is remarkable, when we consider the years of its neglect, and to furnish to the public an object lesson in what has been done and what must yet be done, the National Association, at our invitation, has joined with us in planning for the American Tuberculosis Exhibition to be held in this city November 27th to December 9th, 1905. Patterned after the Tenement House Exhibit of the Charity Organization Society of 1900, and the Maryland Tuberculosis Exhibition of 1904, it is hoped that the exhibition will serve a useful purpose both in this city and the country at large.

**TRADE UNIONS.**—Potentially our strongest ally in our work of popular education is organized labor. The fact that the Central Federated Union, with which most of the labor unions of the city are affiliated, has for four successive terms of six months each appointed

the secretary of this Committee the secretary of their own Committee on Sanitation, attests their appreciation of the bearing which tuberculosis has upon labor and labor unions. The columns of their papers are open to us and to a limited extent we may obtain a hearing at their meetings. The difficulty which is usually met with of securing a favorable reply to requests for the opportunity to deliver informal talks is intensified a hundred fold when it comes to the point of securing the hearing which has been promised us. This is due to a variety of causes; many times the acceptance of our proposal has, no doubt, seemed the easiest way out of an embarrassing situation; many locals have a very large membership and a great mass of business to transact, and others again, without previous notice, have matters of pressing concern coming before them. The intelligence of the audience, on the other hand, their immediate interest in tuberculosis, the power which their help can add to a movement to improve factory and labor conditions, and the close attention which they give to a speaker when he does appear before them, make the work worth while, even though discouraging.

An illustration of the cordial relations existing between organized labor and organized philanthropy is furnished by the invitation received by the American Tuberculosis Exhibition Committee to send a representative to the meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor at Scranton, Pa., there to explain in detail the nature of the co-operation which the committee sought to establish between it and the Federation. As a result of this conference arrangements have been made for addresses by men prominent in the tuberculosis movement at the annual convention of the Federation in Pittsburg in November of this year and for addresses at the American Tuberculosis Exhibition by leading union men, appointed as delegates to the Exhibition by the American Federation of Labor.

**NEGRO SUB-COMMITTEE.**—In line with the Committee's policy of seeking to secure, in its effort at popular education, the co-operation of distinct groups of the population, there has been organized this year a "Sub-committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis among Negroes." This committee was finally formed as a result of a number of conferences with prominent negroes in the city and is made up of negro physicians, ministers and business men, a negro school teacher, a negro nurse and a settlement worker who is making a study of negro city life. It will give an opportunity for lectures better than that which we have had in the past and it is hoped it will be of some effect in improving conditions under which the negro lives and works in this city. Despite the fact that the success of the experiment is by no means assured, the way this Committee has

tried to meet the situation among the colored people of this city may be dwelt upon for a moment as furnishing a good illustration, both of the way this Committee influences at times the tuberculosis work of our city departments, and of the natural limitations of its own sphere of activities. Knowledge of the excessively high death rate among the negroes of this city, the peculiar circumstances which seemed to leave open to them only the most squalid tenements and the most precarious callings, their unwillingness to attend the regular tuberculosis clinics and an aversion even more marked than that found in the case of the usual consumptive to seeking admission to a hospital while the disease is yet in its early stages, together with the lively interest taken by negro audiences in several lectures on tuberculosis, led to a succession of meetings arranged by a sub-committee appointed to confer with some of the leading negroes of the city. A small public meeting was then held at which, after a very full discussion of the situation, the following committee was appointed regularly to co-operate with our Committee as a "Sub-committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis among Negroes":

Rev. W. H. Brooks, <i>Chairman</i> .	A. A. Kellogg, M. D.
Rev. H. C. Bishop.	W. M. Lively, M. D.
John S. Brown, Jr.	Miss M. W. Ovington.
Wm. L. Bulkley.	Philip A. Payton, Jr.
Rev. John E. Burke.	A. S. Reed, M. D.
R. L. Cooper, M. D.	E. P. Roberts, M. D.
Rev. T. W. Henderson.	Yorke Russell, M. D.
Rev. J. W. Johnson.	Miss J. C. Sleet.
P. A. Johnson, M. D.	Wilford H. Smith.
Wm. H. Johnson, M. D.	R. A. Taylor, M. D.
G. W. Thompson, M. D.	

At the initial meeting of the sub-committee, plans were discussed and at the next meeting, at which were present, representing the Department of Health, Dr. Biggs, Dr. Knopf and Dr. Billings, of our Committee, it was decided to open the Department of Health dispensary three nights each week for negro clinics. These clinics were to be placed under the immediate charge of physicians who were to be appointed upon the invitation of this sub-committee by the Medico-Chirurgical Society, while the general direction of the new clinics was to be by Dr. Knopf, Dr. Billings and Dr. Waters, one of whom should be present each evening. Miss Sleet, the nurse and investigator among the colored of the Charity Organization Society, whose salary was to be assumed by our Committee, was to be the attendant nurse for the experimental first month. This program was carried out with varying success. What the outcome will



be it is too early yet to determine. Miss Sleet, who was a member of the sub-committee, after the close of her work at the new clinic then took up an investigation, a report of which is published in appendix A, in which she studied the conditions which make it so difficult to locate the numerous cases of tuberculosis which exist in this city according to the testimony of those working among colored people.

Thus the Committee proved a common meeting ground, bore the small but necessary expense of the experiment for which no public funds were available, while the details were elaborated and the work carried out by and under the Department of Health.

GOUVERNEUR HOSPITAL TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.—Toward the close of 1904 it was learned that the two physicians who had been in charge of the tuberculosis clinics at Gouverneur Hospital since the separate treatment for tuberculosis had been instituted in October, 1903, would be unable to continue their work altogether without salary. The high character of the work performed by Dr. Bradford and Dr. Seymour, the fact that that work was under the general supervision of Dr. Huddleston of the Committee who could report thereon to the Committee from time to time and the unlikelihood that successors could be found for some time to continue these clinics led the Committee to assume the payment of the needed salaries for a period not exceeding six months. It was thought that before the expiration of this time some plan could be devised which would place this tuberculosis dispensary on a more satisfactory basis. However the original period was later extended so that as our year closes, the salaries are still being paid by this Committee, because of the valuable work itself and because of the competency of the physicians to perform the special services required in a tuberculosis clinic.

EXHIBITIONS.—During the year the Committee sent to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition an exhibit of its work which was awarded a grand prize. This exhibit was later loaned to the Chicago Municipal Museum. Smaller exhibits have been sent to Syracuse, and to the Boston and the New Haven anti-tuberculosis associations for exhibitions which have been held in Boston, New Haven and several other cities of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

With the help of the superintendent of the Metropolitan Hospital plans were worked out for the Committee by Mr. Charles N. Lowrie for improving the appearance of the grounds at the Tuberculosis Infirmary on Blackwell's Island. These met with the approval of the Commissioner and they have in small part been carried out. The result of this beginning has been so satisfactory that no doubt the complete alterations and addition recommended will soon be under way.



INVESTIGATIONS.—Five investigations have been taken up by the Committee during the year.

1. LODGING HOUSE INVESTIGATION.—During the summer of 1904 the Secretary of the Committee, with the authorization of the Department of Health, inspected the 101 lodging houses in the Borough of Manhattan, making a detailed report thereon to the Committee and to the Department of Health (see appendix B).

2. POST OFFICE INVESTIGATION.—Last year the Committee had under difficulties persuaded the post office and treasury officials to make certain much-needed changes in parts of the post office building where large numbers of men were working under conditions distinctly dangerous to their health. With the appointment of the new Postmaster in January of this year the Committee renewed its request for the adoption of such of its suggestions as had not as yet been put into execution. Mr. Wilcox showed a cordial appreciation of the Committee's wish to have changes made in the rooms used by clerks and carriers; he requested that Dr. Lederle should investigate and report upon the main building and the Grand Street sub-station, and upon the receipt of this report (see appendix C) such recommendations as were possible of immediate execution were adopted for the main building and the entire plan of improvement suggested for the Grand Street station was carried out.

3. EMPLOYMENT INVESTIGATION.—Of all the difficult problems which tuberculosis forces upon us, probably none is more difficult and certainly none has received less attention than that of the proper employment for consumptives. The return of the "improved" consumptive to unsuitable work, to a precarious existence without work, or to work in the very occupation in which he developed tuberculosis, is a waste of the effort and money which has been expended in building up the patient to the point where he is strong enough to do some kind of work. Without direction and assistance the city-bred tenement dweller is forced to do the thing he knows best, to live where he has lived before and to remain as far removed as ever from the country and its possibilities of health-maintaining livelihood. How far away those possibilities are, whether the addition of sickness, and often of complete ignorance of country life, to the usual objections raised by the tenement-dweller to life away from the attractions of the city, would prove insuperable obstacles were matters which the Committee thought would repay investigation. Accordingly Mr. J. Lynn Barnard was engaged to carry out the work under the immediate supervision of a sub-committee, of which Dr. Miller was appointed Chairman. For two months we experimented, with what results will be found in Dr. Miller's report in appendix D.

4. HOUSING INVESTIGATION.—With the co-operation of Greenwich House Settlement an investigation has been commenced of conditions in

the tenements in certain crowded blocks of the lower west side of the city. This work has not yet been completed nor the results thus far obtained tabulated.

5. PRISON INVESTIGATION.—The Committee wished to make a general investigation of the living and working quarters of the prisoners confined under the care of the Department of Correction, the methods of physical examination and the isolation and treatment of tuberculous prisoners, but the Commissioner and his medical advisor having refused us permission to make the investigation on the ground that "the prisoners are carefully examined by physicians who report to the Board of Health discovered cases of tuberculosis," the undertaking was, for the time, abandoned.

THE SUBWAY.—Almost as unsuccessful has been the Committee's efforts to secure more cleanly conditions in the Subway. The Advisory Board of the Health Department in March, 1905, submitted detailed recommendations as to cuspidors, the cleaning of cars and platforms, the posting of notices forbidding spitting, etc., which left little to be desired but their adoption. In reply to communications commending the plan of the Advisory Board we have received assurances from the operating company of its early effort to carry out these simple health measures. Except for the placing of notices after months of delay, little other evidence of such intention has been found and the Subway promises soon to rival our surface and elevated cars for dirt and improper ventilation.

These subway and elevated railroad platforms bear witness to the fact that cuspidors must be provided in order to secure the support of public sentiment and of the courts to the enforcement of a statute which makes spitting a misdemeanor. Spitting in public places cannot be prevented, but it can be regulated.

STREET CLEANING.—There are many well qualified judges who unequivocally state that the streets in our great tenement house districts were never dirtier than they are to-day. Be that as it may, certain it is that they are not clean. It would seem that the work of the Street Cleaning Department has not kept pace with the increase in the demands made upon it by the city's rapid growth. How streets are cleaned is almost as important as whether they are cleaned, and though many streets are now washed every day and even oftener, there are many more where the dry broom is all day long scattering among passersby and into houses the dust which is such a regular accompaniment of life in this city. Writing in 1894, Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden had this to say of the methods then in vogue in cleaning our city streets:

"The great volumes of fresh moving air which we encounter out-of-doors in properly cleansed streets usually so greatly dilutes the dust,

of whatever kind, that little apprehension need be felt from its presence. When, however, in crowded cities the streets are filthy, and but illy cared for; when choking dust clouds must be encountered by the citizen in the haphazard and slatternly essays at cleaning which untrained, irresponsible, or decrepit attachees of vicious administrations may deign to make—we cannot ignore a danger from street dust which may well incite the gravest apprehension. The citizen can, if he must, avoid a block on which the handsweepers, in utter disregard of rules, nefariously ply their brooms over unwet surfaces, because too indolent or indifferent to sprinkle them—this he can do if he be not willing or ready to apply the citizen's remedy for municipal misrule."

If we may not describe the administration of the department in these terms now, at least the picture here drawn applies to much of the street sweeping as it is done to-day. Indeed, in May of this year 147 observed cases were reported to the Commissioner by us where sweeping was being done with much the effect described by Dr. Prudden. No change could be noticed as a result of the investigation which we were informed would be made into our specific charges. Conditions are the same as the year closes.

**THE BROOKLYN COMMITTEE.**—During the year two committees have been formed in the City which will help us; the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, and the Metropolitan Parks Association. The situation in Brooklyn required a body of Brooklyn men and women of energy, perseverance and tact to lead the public sentiment of that borough.

**THE METROPOLITAN PARKS ASSOCIATION.**—The Metropolitan Parks Association, with the formation of which this Committee was identified, it is hoped will be able to secure for our crowded sections those small parks, "the charities of yesterday," which, are with the increasing density of our population, but "the justice of to-day." As breathing spaces for the tens of thousands crowded together as they are nowhere else in the world, the small parks become in this city agencies for the prevention of tuberculosis. The need of small parks has been recognized by the Association, which has put itself on record with the declaration, "That the creation of adequate parks and playgrounds in the congested districts is of the first importance." The city originally laid out without thought of its growth and overcrowding, is now paying the penalty of this lack of foresight. Now, without any plan for relief in sight, our lower east side, where there is but one park acre for every 15,050 inhabitants, is daily becoming more and more crowded and real estate values are going so high that the cost of sites is confidently brought forward as a sufficient negative answer to the plea for parks. Notwithstanding this situation, the responsibility for which is placed largely upon

the shortsightedness of a former generation, what has happened in Manhattan will be repeated in the other boroughs, for newer sections of the city are fast being built up with that same lack of park space which has proved such a cruel deprivation to the hundreds of thousands for whom Central Park and the large park of the outlying districts is and likely always will be *terra incognita*.

We now have a general insistence that fresh air is necessary to the prevention and to the cure of tuberculosis, but still fresh air is refused to great tenement house sections of the city; on the specious plea that parks are not needed, that they are too expensive. Too expensive to materially help toward the prevention of a disease that is costing the city each year at least \$23,000,000, if we may express in dollars the value of the 10,000 lives taken each year from the city by tuberculosis!

**PHTHISIOPHOBIA.**—The opposition so long manifested to the establishment of a municipal sanatorium in the nearby country districts, and the injunction proceedings successfully brought against the Department of Health in opposition to the establishment of a dispensary in Brooklyn, are discomfiting signs of the times which should be heeded.

The success which the tuberculosis movement has met with in this city in the past year has been very largely due to the fact that extreme measures have not been taken at any one time; only step by step has the advance been made; that part of the general scheme for the prevention of tuberculosis which the public was not ready for has remained in abeyance. Now, however, that the problem of tuberculosis is fairly forced upon the public mind, indifference and apathy are giving way to a lively interest. It is perhaps but natural, under the circumstances, that that which is of immediate concern should exclude the more remote and general, and that tuberculosis preventable should be lost sight of in tuberculosis curable and communicable. New hope for the afflicted and fear of contagion are more powerful than desire for prevention. The one is the concern of the individual and he is at last beginning to pay heed to it; the other is the concern of society and the individual is unwilling that he should bear more than his share of the general burden. Neighborhoods in cities and country communities are thus refusing to have the sick thrust upon them. They have heard that tuberculosis is communicable; they call it contagious, they confuse it with such contagious diseases as scarlet fever and smallpox and fear whatever may expose them to this new and unknown peril. This attitude is seen again with the individual consumptive; employers, fellow employees and others are beginning to look with suspicion upon the poor consumptive; unreasoning fear of contagion taking the place of prevention against infection.

**HOSPITAL SITUATION.**—The most notable advances made in the past



two years in the local situation have been in the number of new dispensaries established, and the number of additional beds supplied and planned for in hospitals.

Just with the close of our year the city, after meeting with opposition in one neighborhood and another for nearly three years, seems likely to succeed in its plan to purchase a splendid tract of 1,200 acres situated 1,400 feet above sea level at Otisville in Orange County, New York; this will give accommodations for about 500 early cases when the inexpensive houses, the shacks, the tents, etc., now being talked of, are all put up. Another 125 beds will be added in the new building soon to be erected for the Department of Health at the Riverside Sanatorium on North Brother Island, while the largest increase of all will be in the new hospital planned by Mr. Raymond F. Almirall for the Department of Public Charities. This institution of 800 beds, the plans for which have been accepted and which call for an ultimate expenditure of over \$2,000,000, will be situated at the City Farm on Staten Island. Thus an addition of over 1,400 beds to our present supply is now within sight.

NOTE.—In addition to the \$200,000 previously granted, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on October 27th voted \$800,000, and definitely committed itself to the entire plan for the Department of Charities Hospital. As we go to press the City holds options on the Otisville property and \$96,000 of the \$100,000 necessary for the transfer has been appropriated.

The following table, showing the number of free beds available in this city now and three years ago is suggestive.

## CENSUS OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE FREE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

### IN NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

No. of free beds, 1903.		Present No. of free beds.
—	State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis..... (New York City's quota.)	85
80	Riverside Sanatorium .....	83
416	Metropolitan Hospital .....	580
70	Kings County Hospital.....	67
24	Bellevue Hospital (Out-patient Dept.).....	60
—	*Post-Graduate Hospital .....	12
373	*St. Joseph's Hospital.....	410
75	St. Peter's Hospital.....	86
—	*St. Vincent's Hospital.....	70
206	*Seton Hospital .....	380

\* Pay patients also received.



40	*Lincoln Hospital and Home.....	45
162	Montefiore Country Sanatorium....	171
30	Montefiore Home .....	44
118	Brooklyn Home .....	119
—	Mt. Sinai Hospital.....	10
40	House of Rest for Consumptives..	39
—	Seaside Camp of A. I. C. P. (for non-pulmonary cases) .....	54
<hr/> 1,634		<hr/> 2,315

Plans are now under way for the following additional accommodations:

Riverside Hospital (Dept. of Health).....	125
S. I. Farm Sanatorium (Dept. of Charities).....	800
Bellevue (Bellevue and Allied Hospitals).....	96
Municipal Country Sanatorium (Dept. of Health) at Otisville .....	500
	<hr/> 1,521
	<hr/> 3,836

We are approaching appreciably nearer to the point of adequate hospital provision. Before we go much further it is to be hoped that an agreement can be reached whereby these different hospitals shall have assigned to them only certain classes of cases. The present system, under which the most of these institutions receive all classes of cases, is unsatisfactory in its results, both to patients and to hospitals. The poor man who has tuberculosis in its first stages does not want to go to a hospital where he must daily see many men with the stamp of death upon them. He knows how much of this he will see and he imagines much more. For to the tenement man or woman the city hospitals are not places to be visited once out of curiosity under the urging of a friend, they are places which he or his friends have lived in, about which he and his neighbors talk and invent experiences. The hospitals soon gain fixed reputations, good or bad. Every one who has tried it knows how hard it is to persuade consumptives, even the poorest and those with the fewest family ties, to enter some of our hospitals, and with what discouraging frequency they return to their homes after the briefest of stays. And well as most of these hospitals are doing their work, it is

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\*Pay patients also received.

difficult for any of those which receive all classes to prevent the advanced cases from giving a tone to their institution which has a distinctly bad effect on those patients in more favorable condition. The man of means knows this and chooses the place where he will not be reminded night and day of what may be his own early lot. The poor man knows this also, and too often stays at home until he is too sick to care where he goes. If, then, a system should be worked out and adhered to whereby the bedridden cases were sent to one institution, the advanced to another, and so on, until through various steps our more hopeful cases were placed at the new Staten Island hospital of the Department of Public Charities, and the incipient cases at the New Municipal Country Sanatorium and at Ray Brook, all the institutions would be saved much of the disadvantage they must otherwise be under in overcoming the initial prejudice of the patient who rebels at being placed in the company of those much more sick than himself. Not that tuberculosis patients may always be thus nicely graded, or that such divisions will altogether do away with fault finding; it would, however, largely prevent the present practice of making the rounds of the hospitals, of staying for a little while at the Metropolitan, of going then to Seton and then to Riverside, and so on, until the Metropolitan is again reached. Such a classification would also go a long way in solving the difficult problem of home relief, of knowing what to decide when a man too sick to work refuses to leave his family to enter an available hospital which has acquired a reputation of caring only for the dying. Such a man cannot be forcibly removed, except in the rare instances where the Department of Health considers him an actual menace on account of his habits and his disregard of instructions, etc., nor can the decision be made that just because there is a bed for him in any hospital he and his family shall be left to their own devices if he refuses to occupy that bed.

Not any hospital, but the right hospital, must be offered, and when that is refused by one for whom home treatment is improper, then strict surveillance or forcible removal may be more fully employed. More system, rather than more beds, will be the need after the completion of the hospitals now planned; more system would not be amiss even before that time. Upon the Department of Public Charities will lie the chief responsibility, as the following table will show:

Total number of free beds for N. Y. City.....	3,836
(Actual and projected.)	
Free beds in Department of Charities hospitals:	
Metropolitan Hospital .....	580
Kings County Hospital.....	67
Staten Island Farm Sanatorium (projected).....	800

Available beds for which Department of Charities pays  
per diem allowance for all city cases:

State Sanatorium at Ray Brook (N. Y. City's quota) .	85
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	410
Seton Hospital .....	380
St. Vincent's Hospital.....	70
Lincoln Home and Hospital.....	45

To these five last mentioned hospitals the Department actually paid, at the rate of eighty cents per patient per day, for the support of the following number of patients from October 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905:

St. Vincent's .....	202
Brooklyn Home .....	687

SETON.	ST. JOSEPH'S.	LINCOLN.
October..... 324	October,.... 278	October....No charge.
November .. 311	November, 310	November..... do
December... 323	December... 315	December..... do
January..... 313	January .... 339	January..... 52
February.... 313	February.... 324	February..... 50
March ..... 360	March ..... 354	March..... 44
April..... 358	April..... 341	April..... 42
May .... 383	May..... 310	May ..... 50
June..... 385	June ..... 297	June..... 54
July ..... 400	July..... 315	July..... 50
August ..... 399	August ..... 320	August..... 49
September... 396	September.. 340	September .... 50
Total.....4,265	3,843	441

DISPENSARIES.—Perhaps even more remarkable than the growth of hospital accommodation, has been the rapid advance in the dispensary care of consumptives; one has been added to the seven that were in operation last year, and these eight are now doing a very large amount of work. At the Board of Health, Bellevue, Gouverneur, Vanderbilt, Presbyterian and Harlem dispensaries, visiting nurses keep in touch with the home surroundings of the patients, and at these clinics milk and eggs are also given in certain cases. How rapid and how recent this extension of work has been may be seen from the subjoined statement, though it must be borne in mind that at most of the dispen-

saries tuberculous patients were being received and treated in the general medicine clinics before the establishment of these special clinics:

	Date of 1st Clinic.	No. Patients Oct. 1/04- Sept. 30/05.	No. Visits by Nurses Oct. 1/04- Sept. 30/05.
N. Y. Throat, Nose and Lung.	May, 1894.....	254	None
Presbyterian .....	June 23, 1895.....	379*	2,800
N. Y. Post-Graduate.....	March 14, 1898....	77	None
Vanderbilt .....	January 12, 1903....	710	3,058
Gouverneur .....	October 23, 1903....	290*	1,319
Bellevue.....	December 15, 1903..	847	2,697
Dept. of Health.....	March 1, 1904.....	15,795†	2,430
Harlem .....	March 1, 1904.....	736	200

\* New cases only.

† 10 months; No. of visits by all patients, not No. of individual patients.

**CHANGES IN COMMITTEE.**—The membership of the Committee has undergone some important changes during the year. F. S. Lee, Robert Hunter and Ernest Poole have resigned owing to the pressure of other work which they felt did not allow them to devote a sufficient amount of attention to the Committee's affairs; additions have been made to the Committee in the persons of Dr. John S. Billings, Jr., Chief of Division of Communicable Disease, of the Department of Health; Henry M. Leipziger, Supervisor of Lectures, of the Department of Education; Dr. James Alexander Miller, Director of the Special Clinic for Tuberculosis, Bellevue Hospital; Dr. E. Guernsey Rankin, as the Chairman of the Tuberculosis Committee of the Metropolitan Hospital, of the Department of Public Charities.

The Committee now is composed of the heads of the municipal departments most closely in touch with the tuberculosis problem, of representative physicians and investigators who have given particular attention to the various medical aspects of the disease, of the responsible heads of a number of sanatoriums, and of men and women having a wide experience in the intricate problems of relief. Through such a Committee a part of that "mobilization of social forces, public and private, official and voluntary," which is necessary for the prevention of tuberculosis is being accomplished.

PAUL KENNADAY,  
*Secretary.*

## LECTURES ON TUBERCULOSIS.

SEASON 1904-1905.

DATE.	LECTURER.	LECTURE CENTRE.	ATTENDANCE.
July 6..	Paul Kennaday.....	Architectural Brass and Bronze Workers Local Union No. 204.....	25
" 7..	" "	.....Gold Pen Makers Union.....	10
" 11..	" "	.....N. Y. Photo-Engravers Union No. 1.....	125
" 14..	" "	.....International Jewelry Work- ers of America, Local No. 1.	30
Aug. 10..	" "	.....Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Rwy. Em- ployees of America.....	300
" 26..	" "	.....Sterling Silver Finishers Local No. 282.....	55
Oct. 10..	Dr. John B. Huber....	*Public School 14, The Bronx.	77
" 14..	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	* " " 14, Richmond..	655
" 15..	" " " " " " " "	* " " 23, Manhattan.	131
" 16..	Dr. Herman Lorber (in Yiddish).....	* " " 20, " "	101
" 17..	Paul Kennaday.....	Brooklyn Monday Club.....	12
" 28..	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*P. S. 28, The Bronx.....	265
" 27..	Dr. Wm. N. Berkeley..	*P. S. 170, Manhattan.....	105
" 30..	Dr. Antonio Stella.....	*P. S. 31, The Bronx (in Italian)	61
Nov. 2..	Dr. F. S. Kennedy.....	*Young Men's Institute, Man- hattan.....	133
" 3..	Dr. J. B. Huber....	College Settlement.....	75
" 3..	Dr. A. Jacobi (in Ger- man).....	Gesellig-Wissen Schaftlicher Verein.....	175
" 6..	Dr. Antonio Stella.....	*P. S. 172, Manhattan (in Italian).....	209
" 8..	Dr. F. S. Kennedy.....	*Harms Hall, Bklyn.....	355
" 10..	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*P. S. 40, Manhattan.....	118
" 11..	" " " " " " " "	*P. S. 126, Bklyn.....	294
" 11..	Dr. John B. Huber....	*P. S. 72, Queens.....	325
" 17..	Dr. S. A. Knopf.....	*P. S. 119, Manhattan.....	172
" 17..	Dr. L. W. Zwisohn....	Hebr.-American Typograph- ical Union No. 83.....	100

\* Department of Education Lectures.



DATE.	LECTURER.	LECTURE CENTRE.	ATTENDANCE.
Nov. 20.	Dr. Herman Lorber.....	*P. S. 83, Manhattan (in Yiddish).....	141
" 24.	Homer Folks.....	*P. S. 119, Manhattan.....	92
" 24.	Dr. Herman Lorber....	Licht der Wahrheit.....	90
" 27.	Dr. Antonio Stella.....	*P. S. 8, Manhattan (in Italian)	205
" 30.	Dr. A. L. Wolbarst.....	St. James Church Parish House	250
Dec. 4.	Dr. Herman Lorber .	Janitors' Society (Yiddish)....	1,000
" 7.	Homer Folks.....	*P. S. 159, Manhattan.....	225
" 9.	Dr. F. S. Kennedy.....	*P. S. 14, Richmond.....	268
" 11.	Dr. Antonio Stella.....	*P. S. 133, Brooklyn (Italian).	150
" 12.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*P. S. 11, Queens.....	65
" 12.	Dr. John B. Huber.....	*P. S. 14, Manhattan.....	74
" 14.	E. T. Devine.....	Consumptives Sanatorium Aid Society, Educational Alliance	900
" 15.	Dr. J. B. Huber.....	Union Settlement.....	35
" 17.	Dr. Sam. Peskin.....	*Hebrew Educational Society, Brooklyn (Yiddish).....	133
Jan. 8.	Dr. Herman Lorber....	Kronprinz Rudolph Lodge (German).....	300
" 10.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*Realty Hall, Bronx.....	76
" 11.	Dr. A. L. Wolbarst....	Grace Parish Chapel.....	550
" 18.	Herman Lorber.....	College Settlement (Yiddish)..	50
" 22.	".....	*P. S. 188, Manhattan.....	73
" 22.	Dr. Alex. Rovinsky....	*P. S. 83, Manhattan (Yiddish)	135
" 22.	Dr. Antonio Stella....	*P. S. 23, Manhattan (Italian).	108
" 24.	Dr. F. S. Kennedy.....	*McCaddin Hall, Brooklyn....	285
Feb. 6.	Dr. Antonio Stella.....	College Settlement (Italian)...	90
" 9.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*P. S. 51, Manhattan.....	121
" 9.	Dr. S. A. Knopf.....	*P. S. 86, Manhattan.....	114
" 16.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	Spring St. Neighborhood House	45
" 19.	Dr. Herman Lorber....	*P. S. 7, Manhattan (Yiddish).	208
" 22.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn.	150
" 23.	".....	*Association Hall, Hollis, L. I.	85
" 26.	Dr. S. A. Knopf.....	People's Forum, Yonkers....	300
Mar. 3.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*P. S. 5, Manhattan.....	172
" 4.	Miss Lilian Brandt....	Residence of Mrs. Dreier.....	30
" 10.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*P. S. 52, Manhattan.....	109
" 10.	Dr. John B. Huber....	*P. S. 17, Bronx.....	115
" 14.	Dr. S. A. Knopf.....	*P. S. 109, Manhattan.....	75
" 16.	Paul Kennaday.....	Mt. Olivet Baptist Church....	275
" 23.	".....	United Garment Workers of America.....	18

\* Department of Education Lectures.

DATE.	LECTURER.	LECTURE CENTRE.	ATTENDANCE.
Mar. 28.	Dr. Maurice Fishberg...	Young American Zionists.....	175
" 29.	Dr. A. Jacobi .....	{ United Garment Workers of America and Hebrew-Amer- ican Typographical Union, No. 83 (German and Yid- dish).....	850
" 29.	Dr. D. Blaustein ....		
Apr. 1.	Dr. Herman Lorber....	*Hebrew Ed. Society, Brooklyn (Yiddish).....	133
" 6.	Dr. J. B. Huber .....	*P. S. 12, Bronx.....	59
" 6.	Paul Kennaday.....	St. Mark's Lyceum.....	200
" 7.	Dr. J. A. Miller.....	Warren Goddard House.....	50
" 8.	Paul Kennaday.....	Squirrel Inn.....	225
" 8.	Dr. Herman Lorber....	Union Settlement.....	75
" 12.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*Currey's Hall, New Dorp, S. I.....	176
" 15.	Dr. Johannes Hoving...	Association du Nord (Swedish)	300
" 17.	Dr. S. A. Knopf.....	*P. S. 159, Manhattan.....	161
" 17.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*St. Vincent's Hall, Bklyn....	270
" 20.	Dr. John B. Huber.....	*P. S. 46, Manhattan.....	89
" 29.	Dr. Thos. Darlington and Dr. L. Farrand..	*Cooper Union, Manhattan...	941
May 2.	Dr. Herman Lorber...	Nurses' Settlement (Yiddish).	90
" 3.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	Boys' Club.....	80
" 3.	Dr. J. B. Huber.....	Nurses' Settlement, Uptown..	40
" 9.	Dr. A. Meyer.....	{ University Settlement (Yid- dish and German).....	350
" 9.	Dr. Herman Lorber ..		
" 16.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	Progress Association of Steam, etc., Pipe Fitters.....	125
" 23.	Paul Kennaday.....	Whitestone Ass. of Marble Polishers, etc.....	125
" 26.	Dr. J. B. Huber.....	Enterprise Ass. of Steam and Hot Water, etc.....	120
" 29.	Dr. E. L. Dow.....	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers	200
June 1.	Paul Kennaday.....	Gold Pen Makers' Union.....	25
" 2.	" .....	International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers, Long Island City.....	25
" 6.	Dr. A. L. Wolbarst....	Doe Ye Nexte Thyng Society.	35
" 6.	Paul Kennaday.....	Building Trades Section C. F. U.	75
" 6.	Dr. Henry L. Shively...	Journeyman Barbers.....	40

\* Department of Education Lectures.

DATE.	LECTURER.	LECTURE CENTRE.	ATTENDANCE.
June 16..	Paul Kennaday .....	Operative Plasterers.....	200
" 15..	Dr. Hy. L. Shively.....	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.....	600
" 16..	Dr. S. A. Knopf.....	*P. S. 80, Manhattan .....	150
" 16..	Paul Kennaday.....	Metal Polishers, etc., 393 Second Ave.....	40
" 20..	" "	Metal Polishers No. 34, 326 E. 21st St.....	35
" 24..	" "	International Brotherhood of Teamsters.....	30
" 30..	Dr. E. L. Dow.....	Wood Carvers and Modelers Assn.....	110
July 9..	Dr. J. B. Huber.....	Theatrical Protective Union..	50
" 26..	Dr. Hy. L. Shively.....	St. Philip's Church.....	60

17,493

## COMMITTEE ON PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Financial Statement, July 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1904.....	\$2,622.81
Contribution.....	\$2,385.00
Donation for printing and distributing Teachers' Pamphlet.....	227.00
Donation for sub-Com. on Negroes.....	100.00
Donations for physicians' salaries, Gouverneur Clinic	248.00
Sales of Handbook.....	663.64
Sales of Directory of Institutions, etc.....	875.85
Sales of pamphlets.....	48.55
	<hr/> 4,548.04
	\$7,170.85

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and wages.....	\$2,496.14
Printing and stationery.....	1,755.99
Postage.....	290.50
Stereopticon at lectures.....	95.36
Traveling and petty expenses.....	228.51
Country employment investigation.....	400.00
Investigation of tuberculosis among Negroes.....	100.00
Salaries of physicians, Gouverneur Clinic.....	720.00
	<hr/> \$6,086.50
Balance on hand September 30, 1905.....	\$1,084.35

\* Department of Education Lectures.

## CONTRIBUTIONS

JULY, 1904—SEPTEMBER, 1905.

A Friend .....	\$ 5.00
A Friend .....	100.00
A Friend (through Dr. Leipziger).....	227.00
Anonymous .....	10.00
Cash .....	2.00
M. M. ....	5.00
Aldrich, Mrs. James Herman.....	10.00
Aldrich, William P.....	10.00
Arnold, Constable & Co.....	100.00
Astor, Mrs. ....	100.00
Baker, George F.....	100.00
Banks, Lenox .....	15.00
Baumann, Gustav. ....	5.00
Beekman, John N., M.D.....	10.00
Bernheimer, Charles L.....	10.00
Bliss, C. N., Jr.....	10.00
Bonner, George T.....	10.00
Brewster, Robert S.....	100.00
Brooks, Miss Bertha Greenleaf.....	10.00
Buchtenkirch, Hermann. ....	10.00
Bulkley, Mrs. E. M.....	50.00
Carter, James C. (deceased).....	10.00
Colgate, William. ....	25.00
Congdon, H. L.....	5.00
Diefenthaler, Charles E.....	5.00
Drummond, Mrs. James F.....	5.00
Eidlitz, Marc, & Son.....	25.00
Eidlitz, Mrs. Marc.....	5.00
Eidlitz, Robert James.....	20.00
Fahenstock, Harris C.....	100.00
Fischer, B., & Co.....	25.00
Goddard, J. W., & Sons.....	10.00
Gould, Miss Helen M.....	100.00
Gray, Mrs. George Zabriskie.....	10.00
Greeff & Co.....	10.00
Gubelman, J. J.....	10.00
Hadley, Mrs. Charles Leigh.....	5.00
Harkness, Edward S.....	50.00

Harris, N. W., & Co.....	\$ 25.00
Heimann & Lickten.....	10.00
Hendricks, Miss Eleanor.....	10.00
Herrman, Mrs. Esther.....	10.00
Hoffman, Walter. ....	10.00
Humphreys, Alexander C.....	10.00
Hyatt, Mrs. A. M.....	10.00
Isham, Mrs. William B.....	10.00
Johnson, Mrs. Burges.....	5.00
"Klüber Boys" .....	10.00
Kohlman, Charles. ....	10.00
Lawrence, Cyrus J.....	10.00
Lazarus, Mrs. Jacob H.....	10.00
Lewis, Mrs. George R.....	20.00
MacLaren, Mrs. F.....	25.00
Manierre & Manierre.....	10.00
Maxwell, Miss Matilda.....	5.00
Moore & Schley.....	25.00
Morgan, Miss Caroline L.....	100.00
Morgan, Mrs. John B.....	100.00
Munn, O. D.....	20.00
Ogden, Miss Mary F.....	10.00
Olyphant, J. Kensett.....	10.00
Parsons, Mrs. Edwin.....	100.00
Peterson, Mrs. Wilson.....	20.00
Pinkerton, Robert A.....	10.00
Pless, Martin .....	5.00
Poll, F. ....	100.00
Porter, Mrs. Clarence.....	5.00
Rand, Charles F.....	10.00
Robertson, Albert. ....	10.00
Ross, W. A., & Bro.....	10.00
Sachs, Mrs. Samuel.....	10.00
Scarboro, Augustus.....	5.00
Schiff, Mortimer L.....	100.00
Schott, Charles M., Jr.....	10.00
Scribner, Mrs. J. Blair.....	25.00
Seddon, G. B.....	1.00
Seligman, Isaac N.....	25.00
Sidenberg, G. ....	10.00
Snow, Frederick A.....	25.00
Stetson, Francis Lynde.....	50.00



Strauss, Miss Pauline.....	\$ 10.00
Thacher, Thomas .....	25.00
Thorne, W. V. S.....	10.00
Tiffany & Co.....	50.00
Van Winkle, Miss Mary D.....	10.00
Warburg, Felix M.....	100.00
Wassermann Bros. ....	100.00
Wetmore, John McE., M.D.....	10.00
Wheeler, Everett P.....	5.00
White, G. B.....	25.00
Whitehouse, Mrs. J. H.....	20.00
Whitney, Mrs. William.....	10.00
Wills, Charles T.....	25.00
Woodford, F. E.....	2.00
Wright, Mrs. G. Granville.....	200.00

Special Contributions, for Salaries at Gouverneur Dispensary.

Conklin, Roland R.....	\$100.00
Gould, Miss Helen M.....	100.00
Price, Theo. H.....	48.00

## Appendix A.

### TUBERCULOSIS AMONG NEGROES.

A REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF  
TUBERCULOSIS.

BY MISS J. C. SLEET.

VISITING NURSE OF THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

The well-known high death rate from tuberculosis among negroes,\* the personal experience of members of the "Sub-Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis Among Negroes," the number of deaths reported to the Department of Health, and the relatively small number of cases of sickness reported, having led this Committee to the conclusion that for some reason there was among the negroes in this city more sickness from this disease than appeared on the surface, and that many negroes were suffering from tuberculosis whose illness was unrecorded and unknown, I was given the task of studying the situation at first hand so that from the facts gathered in a necessarily brief survey there might be pointed out the probable causes for this discrepancy.

For the past six weeks I have been studying conditions among negroes in that typical section of the city between Sixtieth and Sixty-fourth streets and Tenth and West End avenues. There the tenements are of the double-decker type, with twenty or more families to a house. In seeking information in the home many obstacles present themselves. At the mere mention of the word "consumption" suspicion is aroused, and the person questioned frequently becomes non-communicative. Many are of the opinion that there is a plan on foot to forcibly remove consumptives from their homes, and to place them in hospitals where the unfortunate need expect neither justice nor mercy. If the authorities decide he is incurable and that he is apt to be troublesome, it is believed that the "black bottle" will be used to produce death. Many are the stories told in support of these superstitious fears. They hesitate to talk freely lest the information sought may some day be used against them. Not until these fears have been overcome and their confidence won will they answer questions concerning their own or their neighbors' health. It is to be regretted that visiting nurses and doctors do not always think it necessary to explain just why this or that must be done.

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\* Dr. Wm. H. Guilfooy, Registrar of Records of the Department of Health, places the 1904 negro tuberculosis death rate for the whole city at 4.03 per thousand, while for the whole population the rate was 2.54 per thousand.

Simply to state in a positive and authoritative manner that if certain things are not done certain punishments will follow, only creates distrust and fear.

The following interview will explain my meaning:

Mrs. W. was the janitress in charge of the house in which she lived. When I knocked on her door it was promptly opened. She listened attentively to my oft-repeated story of how I was visiting the people in their homes, in the hope that I might be of some assistance in aiding all who were suffering from deep-seated colds to secure proper medical care, or that I might suggest something which would add to the comfort of even those who were under the care of a physician; and too, I added, I might advise the healthy members of the family how to prevent the spread of lung diseases. After talking at considerable length and receiving no response, I decided to ask some direct questions. "Have you any sickness in your family, or do you know of any sickness in the house?" "I am thankful to say," she answered, "that this is a healthy house—everybody's well and hearty." Past experience had taught me not to be content with this reply, so I continued to talk. Mrs. W. grew interested and asked me to "come in and sit down." This I did. The talking did not cease. Almost an hour passed before Mrs. W. relented, then drawing her chair up close to mine, she said, "I'm going to tell you something and I don't want a word said about it, but my husband has it." I pretended to doubt this, whereupon she produced a quantity of empty bottles which had contained Scott's Emulsion and ended by giving me the name of a doctor who had treated her husband, and as I was about to depart she once more grew confidential. "There is a little boy upstairs," she said, "who is in a bad condition. His mother took him to a dispensary, they told her he had lung trouble. She got mad and would not take him back. He now has a private doctor. If you go to see her," she added, "don't say I sent you or told you anything about her." Both of these cases proved to be tuberculous.

Such lengthy interviews as the above were often necessary before any results could be obtained, and even then these results were not altogether satisfactory. After all doubts had been swept away and the persons showed a willingness to talk, only those who were confined to their beds or who were unable to work were thought to be ill. The earlier symptoms of the disease were ignored.

Here at least is one reason why even a systematic house to house official investigation would probably fail to bring out the facts; it would be quite impracticable for an official inspector to work as slowly as I did, to sit down for an hour's friendly chat; and yet I do not believe that the cases will be disclosed by any other method.

After making a house-to-house canvass on Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets I concluded that I must work faster than the method I had adopted would permit, and by the time I had reached Sixty-second street I had decided to talk the matter over with a minister who had charge of a small church in that neighborhood. He advised me to attend one of his services, after which an opportunity would be given to me to speak to the congregation. I accepted the invitation, and after briefly stating some of the causes of consumption and the helpful advice to be obtained through a visiting nurse, I expressed a willingness to visit any who suffered from a prolonged cough, whether they were receiving medical attention or not. In this way a number of names were secured.

At the expiration of six weeks I had found twenty-two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis who were either under the care of private physicians or in attendance at dispensaries. Ten others were found who had alarming symptoms, such as prolonged coughs, night-sweats and loss of flesh.

The insurance companies are largely responsible for much of the secrecy regarding the true condition of the patient. Some of them refuse to insure colored persons on the ground that they are more susceptible to pulmonary diseases than the whites, while for the same reason others require them to pay higher premiums and then deduct a portion of the policy when the insured die of tuberculosis.

While talking this matter over with an undertaker I was shown his report for the month of September. Few persons were said to have died of tuberculosis, but the "cause of death" in a number of cases was given as pleural pneumonia. When I called his attention to this he said, "in almost every instance where the chief cause of death is given as pleural pneumonia, the person really died of tuberculosis. This I know to be a fact. The people are poor and the physician is considerate. He does not wish to do anything that will prevent the beneficiary from receiving the full amount of the insurance." Everybody knows that at such a time the family is in urgent need of money, but it would be well if some other method less dangerous could be used to secure it. If this undertaker's statement be true, many are robbed of the valuable services they would otherwise have received from the Health Department. The living rooms are not fumigated or cleansed, and no instructions in regard to the prevention of tuberculosis are left with the family.

Many of the colored people living in this city are from the South and as soon as they realize that they are ill and can no longer work they are assisted by their friends to return home. In my opinion this practice has a decided effect upon the number of cases of tuberculosis reported.

I am not in a position to prove that the negro is more susceptible to pulmonary diseases than other races, or that he is not, but there are certain very apparent conditions surrounding the negro which it seems to me would prove disastrous to the health of any race. On visiting the homes occupied by colored tenants we find families crowded together in dark, ill-ventilated rooms where a breath of pure air seldom enters and the sunlight never. The only room where they could have had a small amount of both of these necessities has been rented out. That colored tenants are required to pay higher rents than others has been known for some time, but this money-making scheme is now being practised to such extent as to threaten to destroy in a large number of cases both the negro's health and home. Unscrupulous owners of property and real estate dealers now consider the colored tenant to be a good investment. They frequently dispossess their white tenants and without doing anything to improve the condition of the house raise the rents and hang out a sign "For respectable colored tenants only." It is impossible for the negro to escape. He is restricted and must either live in one of the houses that are set aside for his use, or go without. The sub-letting of rooms is a necessary evil. Take, for instance, the case of Mrs. M. She was a respectable widow with four small children to support. When she moved to the small apartment consisting of three back rooms, it rented for \$8 a month. This continued for about a year. Then steadily and for no apparent reason the rent crept up to \$11. A lodger was necessary to help out. Soon sickness and disease came into the home, and the oldest child developed pulmonary tuberculosis. In such homes it is impossible to separate the sick from the well.

The negro's income is small, and after the rent is paid there is not sufficient left for food and clothing. He is forced to live on food that even if it satisfies the appetite, contributes little toward health.

Another cause, which would seem to me to be worthy of consideration, is the kind of work that many of the mothers do. This is largely laundry work. Their living quarters being small, no place can be set aside for soiled linen. It is apt to be deposited either on top of or under the bed. The other day a woman who received a number of small bundles from an apartment house, called my attention to the unclean condition of many of the handkerchiefs. She was advised to put them in water at once.

Patent medicines have also helped to increase the death rate among negroes. During the earlier stages of the disease the so-called cures are freely taken, and not until the person experiences severe pain and suffering does he decide to consult a doctor. The old herb doctor seems



to be a well-known character to many of the more ignorant southerners. They have implicit confidence in him and can tell many stories of his marvellous cures. This fakir finds ready purchasers in the poorer tenements where he may frequently be heard, telling of the valuable herbs he has secured from which he has prepared such medicines as were used by their ancestors.

Another cause which might be responsible for the excessive mortality among negroes is his great love for the social side of life. It is to be regretted that the social development of the race has been sadly neglected. They have had no special teachers to instruct them; no conventions of distinguished women of the more favored race have met to consider their needs in this direction and to point out and plan for such simple and healthful amusements as they could freely indulge in. The result is, night after night finds numbers of young men and women in the concert and dance halls. There they forget the hardships of to-day and those they must face to-morrow, and they also forget or are ignorant of the fact that these irregularities must sooner or later prove detrimental to their health.

It would seem to me useless to expect any marked improvement in the health of the negro as long as the conditions are permitted to continue under which he now lives. If the sanitary conditions of the home could be changed, better protection would then be afforded both to young and old. If better opportunities could be found for competent men and women of the race to find employment, then it would be decidedly easier to make the people understand the mode in which health is to be obtained and the need of pains to maintain it. It is an old adage and an accepted fact that "to prevent is better than to cure." There is every reason to believe that preventive work is what the negroes stand in greatest need of. If more could be done in this direction their high mortality would be considerably lessened.

This investigation has not been exhaustive nor does it prove that there are a large number of unrecorded tuberculosis cases among negroes. What has been shown, I think, is that the conditions among my race are peculiar, and to me the inference seems fair, that peculiar methods must be taken if in that race we are to prevent tuberculosis.

## Appendix B.

### LODGING HOUSE INVESTIGATION.\*

*To the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society, and  
To Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Medical Officer of the Department of Health.  
Gentlemen:*

A residence of several weeks at the Tuberculosis Infirmary on Blackwell's Island, where I came into close contact with the life of the institution, strengthened an impression already held of the large number of well-advanced cases of tuberculosis which are recruited from the lodging-house population of New York City, and suggested the desirability of an investigation which, after ascertaining the facts as to the condition of the lodging-houses, might propose some method by which there might be exercised over these houses and their occupants a surveillance approaching more nearly to the effectiveness of the present supervision of the tenement-houses and their occupants by the Department of Health and the Tenement-house Department. An investigation was accordingly undertaken by the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis to effect which I acted as a special unpaid inspector of the Department of Health.

There are in the Borough of Manhattan, exclusive of the Municipal Lodging-house with its 300 beds operated under the Department of Public Charities, 101 lodging-houses with a licensed capacity of 16,470 beds. If to these be added such places as the two Mills Hotels with their 2,154 beds and the large number of cheap hotels—lodging-houses in everything but in some respects just sufficient to take them out of the technical designation as such—we have a lodging-house accommodation in the borough of easily 20,000 beds. Taking into consideration the floating character of this population, coming from all parts of the country and going from one city to another, this total of 20,000 beds by no means represents the total of the lodging-house population. \* \* \* Recruited to a large extent from the intemperate, the criminal and the shiftless class, easy preys to tuberculosis and other diseases, presenting in some phases the very worst elements of our population, it would seem that the state would be entirely justified in taking such measures for the protection of these citizens as would at least protect other citizens against them. As under our present system, or in fact any system short of a complete and "un-American" change in methods of supervision, it is impossible to watch over the individual members of this shifting popu-

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\*A tabulated, detailed table of conditions existing in each house accompanied the original report.

lation, it seems apparent that it is expedient to exercise the greatest possible care over the erection and maintenance of their dwellings.

Of these 101 lodging-houses, sixty-three are situated along or in close proximity to the Bowery within the Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth police precincts. The prevailing type is a five-story structure, used as a store on the street floor, one or two lots in width and occupying nearly the whole depth of the lot, with windows back and front and, as many of these houses are on corner lots, not infrequently on at least one side. There are two general types—the dormitory and the cell or individual room—34 of the former type, 36 of the latter, and 31 which combine both the dormitory and the cell features. The rooms range in price from 15 cents a night to 25 and even 30 cents; the beds in the dormitory style are ordinarily 10 or 15 cents, these prices marking with fair accuracy the relative standards of cleanliness and comfort.

VENTILATION.—The advantage to the lodger of the cell method of construction is privacy; its disadvantages are many; it is dark, it is difficult to clean, and, therefore, often it is not cleaned; and the ventilation is to the highest degree bad. Ordinarily these rooms ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 5 feet) are arranged in long rows from the front to the back of the house, obtaining their only ventilation over the top of the six and one-half foot partitions which form the walls of the rooms. As in many instances one-half of the windows on a floor open directly into the end rooms, not being separated by a corridor from the rows of cells, the occupants of these end cells can largely control the ventilation for the rest of the floor. A natural unwillingness to be subjected to draughts from these large windows opening directly on their beds overbalances any possible wish to provide more adequate fresh air for those in adjoining rooms and these windows are accordingly nearly always kept closed. Where rooms are perhaps 200 feet long, with several long rows of cells side by side, the only ventilation may thus come from not more than two windows at each end of the room. Even where the cells are separated from all windows by a surrounding narrow corridor, the ventilation to the rooms a short distance removed from the windows is very bad, especially where, as in rare instances, "double-deckers" are used.

In the dormitory the possibility for better ventilation is made greater and at least it would not be impossible to air out all rooms once a day if any one were so minded. However, the all-present dread of fresh air, the practice of placing beds directly in front of windows, the wish for a warm bedroom and an unwillingness on the part of owners to spend more money than is necessary for fuel, make the problem of properly ventilating even the dormitory well supplied with windows a difficult one. For instance, I have seen one large room having windows, twenty-

two in all, on three sides with but two windows open, each about six inches. This room was occupied by about seventy men and though ceilings were high and arrangement of windows almost ideal for good ventilation, the air in the room was heavy and foul. As a general rule the ventilation of lodging-houses is bad—in some cases highly so, but this is as much because this point has not been supervised and means devised for enforcing such measures as are needed as because of the inherent difficulties of the situation in some particular lodging-houses. The sanitary code with its provision (section 20 that all water-closets “shall be adequately ventilated” in boarding-houses, lodging-houses and manufactories and (section 22) that only in boarding-houses or manufactories “every room in which any person may sleep, dwell or work shall be adequately lighted and ventilated” seems to be indicative of the manner in which this important subject of the adequate ventilation of lodging-houses has been neglected.

**WATER-CLOSETS.**—The condition of water-closets has an important bearing upon the air in these houses. In forty-three houses the ventilation was found to be good, that is, there was a sufficient supply of windows or other openings onto the outer air; in thirty-six the ventilation was bad, of which the following cases may be noted by way of example: At No. — Third avenue on the second floor used by forty lodgers are two water-closets, the only ventilation to which is through one eight-inch pipe; at No. — Third avenue the four water-closets on each floor are ventilated by means of one window three feet by two feet so shuttered that but little air can pass through it to or from the three-foot air-shaft of the adjoining tenement upon which it opens; at No. — West Broadway on the first floor is a compartment against the wall in the middle of the dormitory which is ventilated only through a six-inch pipe, which when inspected was covered up by paper said to have been put there when the house was last fumigated (this leaving of ventilation pipes so covered was found in a number of instances); at No. — Bowery the six closets on the second and third floors are ventilated by an eight-inch L-shaped pipe; at No. — First avenue the two closets on the main floor are in a dark compartment with no ventilation pipes whatever; at No. — Bowery sixteen water-closets on the second floor are ventilated only through one eight-inch pipe; and so with the others of the thirty-six. I will not attempt to describe the condition of the air in these compartments or in the adjoining bedrooms. Suffice it to say that most of them are provided with old style plumbing that does not readily flush; that the lodgers, especially in the cheaper houses, are often drunk and even when sober are not cleanly in their habits; and that it is a very general custom to keep the doors leading into these compart-



ments from the sleeping quarters open and tied back so as to prevent slamming and for the purpose of ventilation, as it is quite evident that if the smell from these closets were not spread over the sleeping rooms through these open doors, not enough could escape through these pipes and openings to maintain in these compartments an atmosphere endurable even to the hardened Bowery lodger.

As to the number of water-closets, the charter requirement (Sec. 1308) that "every lodging-house shall be provided with as many good and sufficient water-closets, improved privy sinks, or other similar receptacles, as the department of health shall require, but in no case shall there be less than one for every fifteen occupants" was found to be with hardly an exception fulfilled, although in some instances there was a very palpable evasion of the spirit and intent of the law, as at No. — Bowery where ten seats are placed in the basement in one compartment as near together as possible, ranged on three sides of a square; or at No. — Bowery where closets are reached from the first floor of the lodging-house by a path leading with eight distinct turns down two dark flights of stairs to a remote quarter of the cellar. In 58 out of 101 houses the water-closets were found with tin sides and concrete or tin floors.

BATHS.—Forty-nine houses have free baths with hot and cold water, these ranging all the way from elaborate and satisfactory showers such as are found in most of the Children's Aid Society's houses and the Salvation Army's "Hotel," 2-6 Bowery, to the more common one or two tubs which are washed out, if washed at all, by the lodgers themselves.

BEDS.—As repulsive as the condition of the water-closets are the beds in twenty-three of the lodging-houses.

In twenty of the total houses inspected the requirement of the Department of Health that waterproof coverings shall be placed over mattresses was violated by having a number of mattresses with no such coverings at all, the total without such coverings in one case reaching as high as one-third of the whole number, or by having mattresses with large holes worn through the covering. From my notes taken on the spot after having the bedding removed and looking at perhaps ten mattresses at random on each floor, I take the following: "very dirty, one-half torn" (No. — Third avenue); "a number very dirty" (No. — Houston street); "very dirty" (No. — Bowery, No. — Rivington street, No. — South street, etc., etc.); "badly worn" (No. — Avenue D); "three out of five in bad condition, holes, dirty, etc.," (No. — Bowery); "one-half without covers or with holes" (No. — Bowery); "very dirty nearly all with holes" (No. — Broome street); "in bad condition, many badly worn and several without covers" (No. — Bowery); "twenty without waterproof covers" (No. — Bowery).



"Very dirty," "bad," "worn," etc., are comparative terms which may perhaps be best understood when it is noted that I have been so far liberal in the standards which I have set that I have classified 31 lodging-houses as having "clean" mattresses, 27 as having "fair" mattresses, 20 as having mattresses "dirty and with holes" and 23 "very dirty." That is, I have not expected immaculate mattresses nor conditions impracticable to maintain; I have classed as clean such beds as may be found in most of the Salvation Army lodging-houses and the majority of the "twenty-five-cent" houses; beds which under other circumstances unhesitatingly would be called very dirty, with a due regard to the difficulties of the situation, I have classified as "fair"; "very dirty" then denotes a condition of filth and foulness which really must be seen and smelled to be appreciated, a condition which, with any standard at all, assuredly would be denoted by "very dirty" if not by more extreme terms.

As to the blankets and bedding 8 houses were found to be very clean, 55 clean, 23 dirty, and 14 very dirty. I was assured many times that the blankets were washed "at least" twice a year; no thought of cleaning them oftener seems to have occurred to the proprietors; this with lodgers often going to bed with their boots on, with floors dry swept so that the dust at once settles on blankets that as a rule are unprovided with coverlets, and with blankets and bedding never aired unless lying in a tangled mass on the bed or floor in the brief space between the time the bed is vacated and the time it is made up for the next lodger may be called airing.

Usually a covering of ticking open only at one end is slipped over the mattresses which, with their waterproof covering, would otherwise be cold and so slippery that the bedding would not stay in place when the bed is occupied. This covering often is very dirty and is washed not oftener than the blankets. It is objectionable, too, in that it prevents a ready and rapid inspection of the middle of the mattress itself, necessitating in every bed carefully inspected the raising of the mattress and the somewhat difficult slipping off of this covering. In some cases this slip was sewed or fastened down on all sides, making proper inspection impossible without much trouble. In many houses all signs pointed to the fact that the assertion that these slips and blankets were washed even twice in a year was a gross misstatement. Sheets are usually said to be washed once a week for men occupying the same bed by the week, and every day for new lodgers. No such system, of course, is carried out except in the better twenty-five and thirty-five-cent. houses.

**ISOLATION ROOM.**—By requirement of the Board of Health each lodging-house must have an isolation or hospital room which may not be used for other purposes than the temporary reception of such persons as may become sick while lodging in the house. In twenty-four houses the

room was either used as a general storeroom for blankets, etc., or used as a sleeping-room by the day or night clerk. In general there seemed to be a misconception as to the uses of this room, as I was repeatedly told that sick persons were not accepted or kept as lodgers.

BACK YARDS.—In a number of instances back yards and roofs onto which windows of lodging-houses open were found with accumulations of filth and rubbish evidently of months' growth.

FLOORS.—Of the floors I found 45 clean, 38 fair, 12 dirty and 8 very dirty. Quite generally I was told that dry sweeping was never permitted, but from the dust in blankets, the absence of water marks on the floors, and from meeting cleaners sweeping away in a cloud of dust with never a thought of sprinkling, sawdust, or wet paper, explanations to the effect that my inspection and the dry sweeping observed were singular coincidences, were placed in the same category with the assertions of the clerk who, after stating that his isolation room had not been entered in a year and of course was as it should be, and after an ingenious show of inability to open the door, finally disclosed a room with a bed lately vacated, clothes hanging on the wall and a loudly ticking twenty-four-hour clock.

Spittoons are provided in the main sitting-room in all houses except in the four boys' lodging-houses of the Children's Aid Society and the three women's lodging-houses; in only fourteen of the lodging-houses, however, is any water or disinfectant left in these spittoons and often the number of spittoons is altogether inadequate. In nineteen cases they were placed in the water-closets on each floor or in the hallways. At No. — Bowery where there are single twenty-five-cent rooms, wide, shallow, tin dishes easily cleaned were placed beside each bed. It is the general custom in lodging-houses to require those who spit profusely to spread a newspaper on the floor beside their beds. While this sort of a spittoon has the advantage of size, it is subject to the consequent disadvantage of rapid drying of the sputum. These papers are collected by the Street Cleaning Department and ultimately used for commercial purposes.

#### THE REMEDY.

INSPECTIONS.—One evident remedy for this state of affairs is more frequent and more thorough inspections.

While the city charter (Sec. 1313) states that it shall be the duty of the Board of Health to cause a careful inspection of every lodging-house at least twice a year, inspections of some houses are actually made much oftener than this. The character of these inspections must be faulty if, despite the fact that the majority of the houses show an adherence to regulations, so many positive violations can be found and

conditions of such a shocking character, as above set forth, permitted to exist in any cases.

To remedy this defect it seems that inspections a certain number of times each year should be required and that detailed records of these inspections should be filed. The system of checking inspections in the Tenement-House Department of New York\* has given satisfaction and I think could be followed to advantage. Inspectors would be provided with cards with appropriate headings under which figures or descriptive words could be filled in, which would reduce the work in recording conditions to a minimum and furnish the department with a ready reference and easy check upon improper work.

In addition to more thorough inspections, a higher standard of needful cleanliness should be adopted by those inspectors who it would seem have sometimes adopted the theory often advanced by lodging-house keepers themselves, that the condition of the men they harbor is a sufficient excuse for the truly abominable conditions sometimes found.

To facilitate the inspection of beds, I would recommend that the use of slips at present used over waterproof mattresses be done away with, substituting therefor what I have seen giving satisfaction, a covering with ends folded well under and sewed at the corners. This will permit of the quick removal or the raising of the slips in the middle for the proper inspection of the mattresses without delay or inconvenience, and at the same time will furnish a sufficient cover to the cold and slippery mattress.

A peculiar danger of infection lies in permitting blankets to be used as they sometimes are for as long a period as a year without being washed. Blankets and bedding should be required to be washed oftener. The use of comforters in place of regular mattresses should be prohibited.

**WATER-CLOSETS.**—As to water-closets, following the Sanitary Code, I recommend that "every person who shall be the owner, lessee, or keeper or manager of any tenement-house, boarding-house, lodging-house, or manufactory, shall provide, or cause to be provided for the accommodation thereof and for the use of the tenants, lodgers, and workers thereat, adequate privies, or water-closets, and the same shall be adequately ventilated and shall at all times be kept in such cleanly and wholesome condition, as not to be offensive, or be dangerous or detrimental to life or health" and until such time as these owners, lessees, keepers or managers conform to the law, I would have the law withdraw from them the license without which they may not engage in this business.

I recommend that a special examination of all water-closet traps shall

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\* See first report of Tenement-House Department, vol. i, pp. 26-34.

be made; further, that all water-closet compartments shall be lined with tin or other non-absorbent material and that floorings shall be of concrete or similar non-absorbent material.

And further, in view of the prevalent practice of fastening back doors leading from sleeping-rooms to water-closets for the purpose of facilitating communication and to prevent the constant noisy slamming of doors, thereby nullifying the requirement of separate rooms for these closets, I recommend that it shall be required that all entrances to water-closet rooms shall be provided with doors of full length, swinging both ways. I regard the swinging door as much more effective than the rubber cushion put in on door frames of some houses with little appreciable effect on the practice of keeping these doors open. Moreover, nearly all of these doors are raised six inches from the floor at the bottom, some as much as eighteen inches. To me this seems a questionable regulation of the Department's and I rather think that what is gained in freshness to the closets thereby, is lost to the bed-rooms.

BATHS.—While it would be desirable that "each new applicant for lodging shall not be lodged unless he shall have first taken a shower bath and that a lodger shall not be lodged for more than seven consecutive nights unless he shall have first taken a shower bath" as is the rule in Boston, the enforcement of such a provision would be so difficult as to be impracticable and therefore I do not advise any such system for New York. I do strongly recommend, however, that every lodging-house shall be required to have for each 100 beds not less than one shower bath with hot and cold water attachment for the free use of lodgers at all hours. As some lodging-houses with baths have hot water on certain nights only, it is important that it be definitely stated that this hot and cold water is for the free use of lodgers at all hours. It is evident that a shower and not a bathtub is the proper thing in these houses.

FLOORS.—For dirty floors my recommendation is to clean them, or rather to see that they are cleaned, which is perhaps more difficult. Dry sweeping is here seen at its worst and I believe should be prohibited. At No. — Third avenue in place of doors to the bed-rooms, portières of extremely dirty and foul smelling blankets are used. A better device for catching dust could hardly be formed.

SPITTOONS.—I recommend that lodging-houses be required to have one large, heavy spittoon containing water or disinfecting material for each fifteen lodgers, and that at least one of these spittoons shall be placed on every floor. Repeatedly I have been told that it is not practicable to have these spittoons on bed-room floors as they will be used for improper purposes, but in a number of instances, and some of these, too, in the cheaper houses where the least regard is paid to the deficiencies, I have found these spittoons properly in use. The lodging-house



keeper in this, as in so many other respects, will find a way if he is made to. However desirable it might be to provide individual spittoons for each bed and to substitute these for the newspapers now in use, I do not believe that it would be practicable to do so.

VENTILATION.—For lodging-houses built on the cell plan, I recommend that all partitions be raised from the floor not less than, say, eight inches. This, as may be seen at the Salvation Army "Hotel," the Mills hotels and the West Side Hotel (162 Eighth avenue), helps not a little in ventilating and cleaning. I also recommend that all windows shall be separated by a corridor not less than three feet in width from bed-rooms and I would vacate all rooms onto which windows now open directly. I would do away also with the so-called "double-decker" in bed-rooms and I would prohibit the use of double beds, it being quite bad enough for even one lodger to sleep in these compartments. Where there are more than fifty bed-rooms on a floor, any of which are distant more than fifty feet from windows, I would have air shafts, say, ten feet by ten feet, run up through the center of the house. The same requirements as to windows and air-shafts I would have applicable to dormitories.

There appears to be no well-defined legal distinction between a lodging-house and a hotel; the Charter and Sanitary Code definitions, such as they are, being applicable to hotels as well as to lodging-houses. It thus happens that certain houses, such as the Mills hotels, the West Side Hotel, No. — Bowery and No. — Bowery are not licensed as lodging-houses, though they have many of the characteristics of the lodging-house.

How flagrant is the evasion of proper supervision permitted through this means is apparent at — with its 1,500 and more beds let out, any one of them by the night or by the week, and in no respect superior to several of the better class houses which are classed and inspected as lodging-houses. The "Hotel —" at No. — Bowery has cells of the typical lodging-house character; the restaurant called "The Home Restaurant," which seems to take this house outside of the lodging-house law, is situated under the "hotel" just as any restaurant or store might be, but it gives no appearance of connection with it. The office of the hotel is reached through a separate street entrance and it is only at the office on the first floor and not at the restaurant and bar-room that arrangements for rooms may be made. No. — Bowery, with 166 cells of the usual kind, was shown to me by its proprietor who quite frankly explained that his kitchen and dining-room were for the sole purpose of evading the lodging-house law. For these 166 "hotel" guests a dining-room, twelve feet by eight feet, is provided, in which are four little tables about twenty-four inches



by eighteen inches, long set with plates, knives and forks, as was evident from the dust which had thickly settled upon them. For the preparation of the steaks, roasts, etc., offered upon a yellow fly-specked bill of fare nailed to the wall, a small portable gas range was found in the "kitchen," a room situated back of the office, used as a storeroom and some distance from the dining-room, with which it has no direct communication. The ventilation for the bed-rooms in this house was particularly bad, the usual wooden partitions being surmounted by glass frames running to the ceiling.

If such evasions may actually prevail, many more lodging-houses might become hotels without much difficulty. A change in the statute definition of lodging-house is evidently desirable, though it is difficult to frame; for this purpose the following rather cumbersome combination of the present charter definition of lodging-houses and the "Raines Law" definition of hotel is suggested:

A lodging-house shall be taken to mean and include any house or building or portion thereof in which persons are harbored or received or lodged for hire for a single night or for less than two weeks at one time, or any part of which is let for any person to sleep in for any term less than two weeks. A house or building in which persons are so harbored, received or lodged shall not be taken to be a lodging-house provided it has separate rooms for each bed with partitions extending from floor to ceiling, with independent access to each room by a door opening into a hallroom, each room having a window or windows with not less than eight square feet of surface opening upon a street or open court, light shaft or open air and each having at least eighty square feet of floor area and at least six hundred cubic feet of space therein; and provided also it has a dining-room with at least three hundred square feet of floor area, which shall not be a part of a barroom, with tables and having suitable table furniture and accommodations for at least twenty guests at one and the same time, and a kitchen and conveniences for cooking therein sufficient to provide *bona fide* meals at one and the same time for twenty guests.

A unique condition of affairs is found at No. — Greenwich street, a small lodging-house which also contains three families having in all seven children. The house is old and very dilapidated. Entrance is gained to it only through a dirty saloon on the ground floor and school sinks are in the backyard. It is said to be used altogether by farmers and truck gardeners. It is sufficiently plain that such a place is not the proper place for children, and I recommend that it be declared unlawful to house children in lodging-houses where are lodged men over twenty-one years of age.

**FIRE AND POLICE REGULATION.**—With the Fire Chief in charge of the Bureau of Combustibles and Auxiliary Fire Appliances, I have inspected some lodging-houses, hotels and boarding-houses with especial reference to fire safeguards. The fire department seems to do its work effectively, its requirement that doors to end rooms (formerly shutting off fire-escapes) be removed, being particularly praiseworthy, a move in the direction of the recommendation herein, that the Department of Health shall require the removal of such end rooms as now shut off ventilation.

As to the police regulation we have the experience of Boston, where the lodging-house licenses are granted by the police department and where, under their authority to enter lodging-houses at any time of the day or night, raids by the police have shown that about forty per cent. of the lodgers had their pictures in the Rogues' Gallery. Section 315 of the Greater New York Charter, which states that it is the duty of the police department and force "to carefully observe and inspect \* \* \* all places of business having excise or other licenses to carry on any business" seems to give the police department such authority as is needed if regular inspection seems desirable. Personally I believe that this is an infringement of personal liberty not justified by results likely to be obtained.

If the course of this inspection has given no direct evidence of tuberculosis among the lodging-house population, nor of house infection, it has sufficiently demonstrated, to the writer at least, that in not a few instances conditions are absolutely inimical to health and quite ideal for the rapid progress and communication of this disease.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL KENNADAY.

NOVEMBER 30, 1904.

## **Appendix C.**

### **POSTOFFICE REPORT.**

Toward the close of the year 1903 the attention of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis was directed to the bad ventilation of the New York Post Office building, and to the amount of tuberculosis among the employes of the Department which seemed to be developing therefrom. It was a matter of common report that the plainest rules of sanitation were violated in this building; from time to time in

the past, Congressional committees had reported in favor of alteration, but little had been done.

After a somewhat protracted correspondence with the Post Master and the Secretary of Treasury, the Custodian of Public Buildings, on April 15th the following letter was written:

*"To the Secretary of the Treasury,  
Custodian of Public Buildings,  
Washington, D. C.*

We received, on January 14, from your Department, a letter requesting the Committee to place before you the information which led us to believe that an investigation of the sanitary conditions of the New York General Post Office would be advisable. We would have preferred, as suggested in our letter of January 8th, to make some personal inspection of the premises before making any formal representations on the subject to the Department; but in compliance with your request, we beg to say:

I.—From statements made by individual physicians who are members of the Committee, but whose names we are not at liberty to give, since their impressions were based upon their professional experience, our attention was first directed to the unfavorable conditions under which the employees in the Post Office are working.

II.—To those who have had opportunities to visit casually the various floors of the Post Office building, it is apparent that the arrangements for ventilation are inadequate.

III.—The cellar or basement in which a large number of employes are at work is without ventilation, since the discontinuance of the elaborate blower system installed some years ago, but now fallen into disrepair, except such as is secured through the mail-bag chutes. The air in this part of the building is frequently filled with dust from the mail bags, which are there shaken out before use after their receipt from the publishers and others who often return them to the Post Office Department in an offensively soiled condition.

IV.—The ventilation of the first floor, where a large force of men is constantly at work, is very bad, there being no connection between this part of the building and the outer air, except through the canvas-covered doorways where mail is unloaded from mail wagons and passed into the building. Such movement of the air as takes place on this floor is unequal and badly regulated. In parts of the space there is practically no ventilation, and in other parts the blasts sweeping in

from the rear doorways are said to be so excessive as to cause needless and dangerous exposure. Rheumatism, pneumonia and pulmonary troubles are believed to be due to this cause.

V.—The condition of the mezzanine floor would seem to be intolerable. There, we are informed, about three hundred carriers work at high pressure in a small space which has no access to the outside air, and which is only ventilated by means of the air which reaches it from the main floor and basement. The air space, we are told, is altogether inadequate, and the heat in summer is said to be excessive.

As this is a matter to which this Committee has already given some attention, we would appreciate an opportunity to be represented in whatever investigation is undertaken by your Department, if you can consistently permit this to be done. If not, we shall wait, with great interest, the result of the investigation, which we trust you may be in position to make in the near future.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) PAUL KENNADAY,

*Secretary.*

On June 2nd, 1904, following, a letter was received from the Treasury Department reading in part as follows:

"I have to inform you that a contract has been awarded for the installation of ventilators, fans and motors for the ventilation of the basement, first and mezzanine floors, and it is expected that the work will be completed within forty-five days after its commencement.

"It is believed that when the system contracted for is installed the conditions now existing will be partly, if not wholly, relieved. It is the intention of the Department to do everything possible, with the facilities at its disposal, to bring the sanitary arrangements to a state of perfection."

This was encouraging, but hardly adequate. Shortly after the appointment of Mr. W. R. Wilcox as Post Master, the Committee, in January, 1905, again took up this subject, having satisfied itself in the meantime that conditions in the main Post Office, though improved, were still bad, while two of the sub-stations were as they had always been—unfit places for men to work in.

At the request of the Post Master, Dr. Ernst J. Lederle of the Committee, made an investigation of the main Post Office and one of the sub-stations, no investigation of the other sub-station being made owing to the intention of the Department to vacate this building at an early date. The following reports were made by Dr. Lederle.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1905.

*The Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis  
Of the Charity Organization Society.*

GENTLEMEN:

On our inspection of the post office building made April 25th, 1905, at the request of the Post Master, we found that about 300 men worked in the mailing department in the north end of the ground floor, while 250 men, as a rule, worked in the basement.

There is no adequate means of natural ventilation on these floors. On the ground floor the men work in a large space shut off by partitions from a possible supply of fresh air from outside windows.

In the basement there are a number of shafts extending to a few feet above the sidewalk, but as a sole dependent for ventilating that floor they are absolutely insufficient.

A system of forced ventilation has lately been introduced consisting of four twelve-inch fans supplying air through a series of ducts to various parts of the workrooms. The air thus introduced is in the meantime passed over and heated by steam coils.

In addition there are four central shafts extending over the roofs, in which there are maintained exhaust fans for carrying off the vitiated air.

At the time we made our inspection the engines running the large fans were so much out of repair that only a low speed could be furnished and the fans were, therefore, unable to deliver a sufficient amount of air to properly ventilate the rooms. As a result the atmosphere in the basement was close and oppressive.

Having recently made a reinspection we have found now the worn-out engines have been removed and four new twelve H. P. electric motors, which we are told will develop a speed of 2,500 revolutions per minute, are now being installed to run the fans.

With reference to the complaint that the men working in an overheated atmosphere were exposed to dangerous cold draughts from the large doorways and elevator shafts which are always left open to facilitate the rapid transfer of mail matter from mail wagons to building, we would say that now several series of steam coils have been installed on the ground floor and in the basements, and are so placed as to heat the rooms in the most exposed portions.

Other plans with reference to the adjustment of work connected with the delivery of mail matter are under contemplation. We think, in view of the improvements now under way and of those proposed, it would be well to defer a final investigation and report until such time as these changes have been made. These should certainly greatly improve conditions.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) ERNST J. LEDERLE.



APRIL 27, 1905.

W. R. WILCOX, Esq.,  
Postmaster,

New York City.

DEAR SIR.—Following is a report of an inspection made of the sanitary conditions of Station "B," New York Post Office, located at the Southeast corner of Grand and Attorney Streets, New York City.

The building is owned by ———, ——— street, (residence ——— street, New York).

The Post Office occupies the ground floor and basement, west side of the building. The toilet and wash-room is in the southwest corner of the basement. There are ten water closets, six urinals, and four wash basins. The apartment is well lighted and ventilated, there being several large transom windows opening into it on the west side of the building. The partitions that separate this compartment from the main basement are pierced by steam pipes, and have other openings which partially ventilate the toilet room into the main room. There are no doors to doorways. Several of the urinal supply pipes leak, and drip upon the floor. Two of the chain pulls from the flushing cisterns over the urinals are broken; the urinal treads are countersunk and as a result leakage from the urinals is retained giving rise to offensive odors; the floor of the compartment is concreted and graded to two points from each of which there is a sewer-connected trapped drain, but these treads are not given sufficient pitch to discharge the leakage to the drains.

The water-closets are of the washout type, *i. e.*, combing bowl and trap, and all are more or less loose at the floor points, permitting the escape of sewer air. In one instance the seat of the water-closet is broken and useless.

Two of the wash basins are broken and cannot be used without leakage upon the floor, and because of their disuse, the traps dry out and allow the entrance of sewer air; there is no water supply to one of these basins, the faucet being broken.

The area just outside the toilet room contains an accumulation of waste paper and other debris, and there is a space between one of the water-closet apartments and the main partitions where waste materials are stored.

One of the water-closets was found obstructed, due to the use of course paper for toilet purposes.

The obstruction in the sewer formally complained of was due to cement getting into the drain. This was removed and no difficulty of this character has since been experienced. The house drain is a 6-inch extra heavy cast iron drain and is in good condition.

SUGGESTIONS.—That all openings in the partitions between the water closet compartments and the main room, be properly sealed; that doors be hung in the doorways to said compartment; that all supply pipes to urinals be repaired so as not to leak; that new chain pulls be provided to flushing cisterns of urinals where they are now missing; that the urinal treads be raised and so graded that all liquid matter shall be discharged therefrom into the floor drains; that the water-closets be properly reset in red lead; that a new water-closet seat be provided in place of the present broken one; that the two broken wash basins be removed and new bowls substituted, such being provided with an adequate water supply; that the areaway just outside the water closet compartment and the space between the water closet apartment and the main partition be cleaned and all waste material removed; that the obstruction be removed from the water-closet, now obstructed, and that a notice be posted in the compartment prohibiting the use of coarse paper for toilet purposes.

Very truly yours,

LEDERLE LABORATORIES,

By ERNST J. LEDERLE."

#### MEMORANDUM.

A complaint was filed with the Department of Health of this city, when the above mentioned conditions were discovered.

As a result of such complaint, Inspectors of the Department were ordered to make independent investigations and reports. Formal orders were issued on the owner of the premises, and on July 21, 1905, the records show, that the orders had been entirely complied with and that the unsanitary conditions had been corrected.

ERNST J. LEDERLE.

### **Appendix D.**

#### COUNTRY EMPLOYMENT FOR POOR CONSUMPTIVES.

##### THE REPORT OF A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS OF THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

The advisability of suitable country work for certain cases of pulmonary tuberculosis has been often considered. For many years the dispensary physician has been advising such patients to leave the city and to get light work in the country. To charitable societies such a

plan has appealed as an excellent solution of many a problem in relief, while to the casual observer the idea suggests excellent opportunities to procure the pure air, good food and moderate physical exertion which are so generally recognized as essential in such cases, at the same time that the very desirable social independence of the patient is preserved. Isolated examples of the success of such a plan are not infrequent, but as a general rule the scheme has been impracticable for reasons that are both numerous and obvious. The patient has no money and no country friends or relatives. He has no knowledge of country life or work, often he cannot speak English. His strength is small and his power of initiative less. His family is dependent upon him and the only occupation he knows is here in the city, and here he wants to stay.

The charitable societies have little money and know of no definite place to send such a man for work. They are uncertain of his habits, his steadiness, his ability to adjust himself to absolutely new conditions.

The physician is dubious of the effects of unaccustomed work, however light. He dislikes sending such patients where they will have no medical supervision. He is afraid of over-work, for which no change of air can compensate. He is also uneasy lest such cases, from ignorance or carelessness, may spread the disease into country districts.

The country people are not partial to a city's poor. The men think they are shiftless, lazy and intemperate, the women are afraid of them. They all have heard that consumption is contagious.

These are a few of the difficulties which present themselves immediately in planning to send consumptives to the country for work. A demonstration of the extent of these difficulties, or a systematic effort to overcome them, had never been attempted and, therefore, the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society decided to take up the problem and to study it carefully. For that purpose this sub-committee was appointed and Mr. J. L. Barnard, who had been connected with the Charity Organization Society, was engaged as investigator. To his energy and efficient services the results of this study are principally due.

The investigation was carried on during the months of May and June, 1904, and the expenses were met from the funds of the general committee. The only restriction placed upon the work of the sub-committee was that contained in the following resolution:

*"Resolved, That before any individuals are placed in employment by this Committee, an examination shall be made to ascertain whether or not tubercle bacilli are present in the sputum of such persons, and that no persons whose examinations shall prove positive in this respect shall be placed in employment by this Committee without informing the em-*

ployers of the physical condition of said persons so seeking employment, and without due care on the part of this Committee that said persons shall not be a source of danger to those with whom they come in contact."

THE SELECTION OF A COUNTRY LOCALITY was the first endeavor and Mr. Barnard reported upon his investigation as follows:

"The region finally selected, after some unsuccessful experimenting with sections nearer the city, embraced the counties of Sussex and Warren, which together form that portion of northwestern New Jersey lying against the Blue Mountains. These two counties, which are a continuation of the famous Orange County (N. Y.) dairy and fruit region, were found to possess the following advantages: Cool and dry climate, with an altitude of 700 to 1,000 feet; the purest of water, direct from the mountains; only 70 to 80 miles distant from New York; transportation rates moderate. The people themselves are a plain-spoken, cordial, likeable folk, who were not unduly alarmed at the word 'tuberculosis,' but who would not consent to receive active cases into their homes. The region lying about the valley of Sussex was investigated for about seven miles in all directions. Afterwards a similar canvass was made in Warren County, with Blairstown as the center; and still later a trip was made through the region lying east of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

"It took but a few days to discover that, badly as farm help was needed, the farmers were not taking kindly to the sort of labor commodity we had to offer them, even at a very low wage. If our men were well, but ignorant of farming, they could be taught; if they were acquainted with farming, but sick, they could be given the light end of the work while strength was returning. But what could be done with men both weak and untrained, and driven to the soil only by disease? For these there was, naturally, no demand whatever.

"Finding that success with our single men, or men whose families could be left behind, was very doubtful, attention was next directed to the tenant houses standing vacant on a number of the farms. These five to seven-room houses had originally been built as houses for the farmers' 'hired men,' who often were men with families. As the years went by, more of the hired help were single men, or their wives were given domestic employment on the farms, and both lived with their employers. Whatever the reason, the tenant houses were unused and sometimes out of repair. They could now be had, in good condition, for two or three dollars a month, including spring or well water and a large garden plot; while usually as much firewood and fruit could be had for the gathering as would suffice for the needs of a family. Chickens could be kept by the tenant, and even a pig or two. In short,



once the newcomer was fairly started (*i. e.*, after the first winter had been tided over) he might expect to produce the most of his own food-stuff, except dairy products, and milk could be had of the nearest farmer at three cents a quart. For the rest of his living the tenant would have to look to neighboring farmers, who, it was represented, would give him fairly steady employment right from the start. No farmer was willing to depend upon such a weakling for his main help, but he was willing to give him a chance by hiring him by the day for extra work. And if the tenant's wife were willing and able to do general house work, she would be steadily employed for six or eight months in the year.

"These were the possibilities for the right sort of men, provided they could be found. Accordingly, the original plans of the Committee were modified so as to include whole families.

"Another important deviation from the plan originally sketched out by the Committee, and yet in line with its general policy, was that of seeking homes and employment for our men with skilled trades, in the country villages and at their old occupations rather than on the farms at a new and strange occupation. In the large villages of both counties there was a dearth of skilled workmen, such as carpenters, plumbers, machinists and barbers; while the demand for reliable day laborers was greater than the supply. Pleasant houses, of five and six rooms and with some of the modern conveniences, were for rent at from eight to ten dollars a month, and the price of provisions was low."

THE SELECTION OF SUITABLE CASES.—To obtain suitable cases information of our project and requests for co-operation was sent to the Charity Organization Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, to the United Hebrews Charities, to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, to settlements and church neighborhood houses, to the eight special tuberculosis dispensaries, to the various hospitals for tuberculosis in and near the city, and in addition, to a number of individuals including physicians, trade union leaders and others. All cases so referred were investigated personally by Mr. Barnard in regard to their character, habits, employer's references, family responsibilities, etc; in short, in regard to the social and economic fitness for country work. The cases in which this examination was satisfactory were then referred to Dr. Miller at the Bellevue Hospital Tuberculosis Clinic for an examination as to their physical ability to do such work. The patients passing both these examinations satisfactorily were then instructed carefully in regard to the mode of life necessary for them, and especially in regard to the dangers of infection and the methods of preventing it,



and were kept under strict observation, many of them in the tent cottage at Bellevue, until suitable country employment was obtained for them.

From all sources only sixty applications were received for country positions. All of these applications were considered and investigated, with the result that forty-three were rejected as unsuitable cases and seventeen were accepted.

**ANALYSIS OF CASES REJECTED.**—Of the forty-three cases thus rejected all were men but one, of ages ranging from seventeen to forty-seven years. In occupation nine were laborers, nine tailors, three drivers, two carpenters, two metal polishers, two bakers, one watchman, one plumber, one clerk, one car conductor, one engraver, one bartender, one engineer, one hair dresser, one gardener, one stenographer, one painter, one housewife and one of no occupation. In nationality, twenty were native born, seven Irish, six Russian, four Italian, two German, one Dutch, one Swiss, one Roumanian and one Hungarian.

Ten cases were rejected immediately upon personal or social grounds, such as drunkenness, general shiftlessness, inability to speak English, etc. Twenty-one, after passing the necessary social requirements, were rejected as physically unfit after the medical examination. Six were rejected for both social and medical reasons combined. Six passed the social requirements but refused to subject themselves to medical examination.

**ANALYSIS OF CASES ACCEPTED.**—Of the seventeen cases accepted, three were subsequently provided for by their friends, and two were admitted to the State Sanatorium at Ray Brook, and were thus taken out of the hands of this Committee. For two, a plumber and a watchman, no suitable country positions were obtained. Ten were placed in positions of country employment, and these will be discussed more in detail.

**Case 1.**—Man, 44, Irish, carpenter. A position obtained with a contractor at Sussex, N. J., with steady work, high wages. A house was rented for him. Man, however, got drunk the day before he was to leave New York and consequently lost his position. Result—absolute failure because of drunkenness of the man.

**Case 2.**—Man, 55, Italian, laborer. Wife and five children. Family was taken to Sussex, N. J., where a tenant house on a farm had been engaged. On reaching Sussex farmer refused to let family in as the neighbors were afraid of Italians. Work in village was then found for the man, but he refused it. Wife was taken seriously ill and the family had to be kept at a hotel until she was able to travel, when the family was brought back to New York. This experience cost us \$40. Result—absolute failure because of the feeling of the farmers against Italians and the shiftlessness of the man.

**Case 3.**—Woman, 35, Italian, worker in passementerie. A widow with four children, one a daughter of sixteen, a graduate in millinery. A house was rented in Sussex, N. J., with a fine garden. Work was found for the woman and a good position for her daughter. The family has remained in the country and has been almost entirely self-supporting. The woman has greatly improved in health. Result—Success from all points of view.

**Case 4.**—Man, 28, native born, bartender. Position obtained as under man on a farm near Sussex, with the understanding that he was to have light work. He remained one week and gained four pounds in weight, but thought the work too hard and returned to New York. Another position was then found for him in Westfield, N. J., as all-round man, to care for horses, cow and garden. He remained here only a week, when he was discharged for impudence and laziness. Result—failure because of shiftlessness of the man.

**Case 5.**—Man, 40, native, machinist. A good position was found in Sussex, with a hardware firm, the man to do light work as a general plumber. He remained in this position but a short time because of his intemperance and because his ability and character did not prove satisfactory; he then found other similar work in a neighboring town and after five months his health had improved although improvement was retarded by use of intoxicants. Result—Success which seems unlikely to be permanent owing to the man's intemperance.

**Case 6.**—A lad of 18, native, laborer. A position as chore boy with the care of horses was obtained in Ulster County, N. Y. Boy remained over three months and then came back in a much worse physical condition than when he went. Contrary to previous understanding he had been given hard farm work, which did him a good deal of harm. Result—distinct failure as far as helping the patient toward health and *an example of the need of medical supervision.*

**Case 7.**—Woman, 21, hem-stitcher. A post sanatorium case, discharged cured with no cough or expectoration. A position as companion to a widow on a farm near Sussex, and as governess for her child, was obtained. The woman stayed a week, was then sent away because her employer became frightened by stories told to her by her neighbors of the possible danger of infection. Result—failure because of phthisiophobia.

**Case 8.**—Man, 25, Irish, barber. Wife and two children. Position was found as barber in a village hotel at Colesville, N. J., and a home

in a tenant house nearby. It was soon evident that he could not make a living and he was then placed at Newton, N. J., as under-barber, at \$13 a week and a home with five comfortable rooms. He stayed all summer, has improved remarkably in general condition, and has been independent. Result—success from all points of view.

**Case 9.**—Boy, 16, native, school. A place was found for him on a farm at pleasant Valley, N. Y., which appeared ideal in every way. Boy to do chores and live with the farmer's family. The boy's mother was taken ill, so that he was unable to leave home and take this position. Result—failure. Position not taken.

**Case 10.**—Man, 36, native, driver. A good farm position obtained near Sussex, N. J., with the same man who first took case 4. This patient is in better physical condition than the other and by nature more energetic and appears well fitted to the work required. He kept this position for two months and then returned to the city, where he secured a position as a horse car driver. Result—success only partial because country employment was only temporary. Further information being obtained.

It will thus be seen that of the ten cases placed in the country only two proved entirely successful, two were partially so and the remaining six cases were failures.

## CONCLUSIONS.

(1) Occasionally indigent consumptives can be placed in suitable country employment with exceedingly good results.

(2) Comparatively few of such patients desire such work sufficiently to apply for it, and the great majority of those applying are absolutely unsuitable, either from medical or social reasons, or from both.

(3) Patients with only incipient tuberculosis and consequently in good physical condition, can with difficulty be persuaded to give up their city employment, for the uncertainties of work in the country. Moreover, if willing to give up their work, they should be sent directly to a sanatorium.

(4) Although labor is scarce there is very little demand among farmers for men who cannot do a hard day's work, and the physical and mental makeup of the ordinary tenement house dweller is very ill-suited to farm life. In small towns and villages there are somewhat better

opportunities for tradesmen and artisans. Phthisiophobia, or the un-reasoning dread of tuberculosis, was found to be present among the country people, but this was perhaps not so marked as had been anticipated.

(5) Even with the strictest preliminary medical examination, many cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, apparently able to work, will do badly under the strain of work in the country when away from medical supervision.

(6) As a result of our study, we would strongly advise physicians and others not to send consumptives to the country to shift for themselves, for the reason that any scheme for the country employment of consumptives should offer facilities for the careful adjustment of work to the physical ability of each patient. This should be under medical supervision and should include instruction in the rudiments of farm work. A farm school in connection with a sanatorium would perhaps be an ideal arrangement.

JAMES ALEXANDER MILLER, M. D., *Chairman.*

HOMER FOLKS.

HENRY P. LOOMIS, M. D.

F. L. WACHENHEIM, M. D.

PAUL KENNADAY, *Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE TENEMENT HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The Committee's active work began in October, 1904, with the appointment of Mr. A. A. Hill as its secretary, and Miss Emily W. Dinwiddie as its assistant secretary. Subsequently Mr. Hill withdrew to become Secretary of the Metropolitan Parks Association, whereupon Miss Dinwiddie was appointed Secretary of the Committee, which office she now holds.

The principal work of the Committee divides itself into three heads:

I. Assisting in the enforcement of the tenement house laws.

II. Watching legislation at Albany.

III. Stimulating public interest in the tenement house problem.

### I.—ASSISTING IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE TENEMENT HOUSE LAWS.

The principal work under this head has been the inspection of tenement houses reported to be in bad condition. During the year 819 inspections of such houses have been made. Upon learning that the Tenement House Department under Commissioner Crain had practically suspended the work of vacating tenement houses found unfit for human habitation, the Committee devoted especial attention to such houses, of which 50 were inspected. The condition of other old tenements in which the violations of the law had been frequent and long-continued was studied. Inspections were made of 216 buildings reported to have dark rooms and halls or illegal school sinks. In this work was included a canvass of the tenements of the ill-famed "Lung Block," bounded by Cherry, Hamilton, Catherine and Market Streets. Alterations necessary to make these tenements conform to the law had been ordered at the close of 1903, but at the end of 1904 it was found that the changes had been completed in only 28 per cent. of the houses. Fifty-four cellar and basement dwellings have been inspected. Of these, 52 had been recorded for investigation a year before, but apparently no attempt had been made in this time to enforce the law in regard to the underground apartments which they contained. An inspection of hall lighting at night has been made in respect of 174 tenements, in 108 of which there was no pretense of compliance with the night lighting provisions of the Tenement House Act. Eighty-five other buildings have been inspected at the request of tenement dwellers and social workers who made complaint of nuisances or in some instances, because of reports in the newspapers calling attention to extreme cases. An investigation was made of the decrease in the frequency of the Tenement House Department's periodic sanitary inspections and as the result it



was ascertained that of 1,080 houses upon which inspections were taken a year ago, 367 had received no periodic inspection during the year.

Settlement headworkers and residents have been interviewed upon the subject of prostitution in tenements and specific complaints as to evils of this kind have been referred for investigation.

The Committee placed at the disposal of the Mayor the results of certain of its investigations of conditions in the Tenement House Department during Commissioner Crain's administration.

The Committee is confident that the work of its inspectors will continue to be of great value, not only in aiding the officials of the Tenement House Department in the enforcement of the law, but in ascertaining failures to enforce it.

Cordial relations for mutual co-operation have been established between the Committee and the present Tenement House Commissioner, Mr. Edmond J. Butler.

## II.—LEGISLATION.

The Committee carefully scrutinized bills introduced in the last Legislature affecting the tenement house laws, and successfully opposed all of objectionable character. One of these (Assembly No. 190) was intended to remove the safeguards provided by law against dangerous fires originating in bakeries in tenement houses. The Tenement House Committee, acting jointly with the City Club, vigorously opposed this immediately upon its introduction, with the result that the Committee to which it had been referred declined to report it. A few days before the adjournment of the Legislature another bill (Assembly No. 2241) was introduced, intended to accomplish the same result. The opposition of the Committee was, however, effective to prevent its progress.

Senate Bill No. 527 in regard to prostitution, although introduced in good faith, would have had an injurious effect, if it became a law. This was pointed out and the bill was dropped.

Besides opposing the bills which were introduced, the Committee was able by conference with various interests to prevent the introduction of others which would have had the effect of endangering the health and safety of tenement house dwellers.

## III.—STIMULATING PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE TENEMENT HOUSE PROBLEM.

Lectures and addresses have been given in various parts of the city to stimulate interest in the housing question, and articles on this subject have been published from time to time in *Charities* and elsewhere.

The Committee has co-operated with those interested in housing reform in other cities. Bibliographies and literature of the subject, specimen inspection schedules and information of various kinds have been supplied to committees and individuals.

It is encouraging to note the growth of movements for improved housing throughout the United States. The experience of New York has served both as a warning and as an example. Through years of neglect the worst tenement conditions in the world were allowed to grow up here, but on the other hand New York presents excellent illustrations of what can be accomplished by intelligent and successful effort.

In view of the connection of the push-cart problem with tenement conditions, it seemed advisable to the Committee to actively co-operate with the Mayor's Push-Cart Commission. A just solution of the push-cart difficulty is of great importance to the tenement house population because they are at once the principal sufferers from, and the chief beneficiaries in the push-cart industry. It is chiefly the crowded tenement house streets that are used by the peddlers for their traffic, with the result not only of increasing the uncleanness of the streets, but of interfering with their use by firemen in reaching tenement house fires. On the other hand, a great number of tenement house dwellers find profitable occupation in peddling and a large proportion of the tenement house population make use of the carts for their marketing and shopping.

The Committee are satisfied that builders and others interested in tenement houses on the commercial side have adjusted themselves to the new tenement house laws in so far as they relate to new buildings, and a large proportion of them seem to recognize that the recent reforms have proved to be beneficial to the owners as well as the occupants of tenement houses. The new-law tenement house has come to stay and a very material improvement in the average conditions of life in the tenement houses of the city has been accomplished.

The experience of the last year, encouraging as it has been in many respects, has shown more clearly than ever before that a vigilant public sentiment is the essential basis of any permanent improvement in the conditions of tenement house life in New York. Without its support laws and ordinances will accomplish very little. Heretofore the greatest obstacle in the way of the progressive forward movement of tenement house reform has been the relaxing of public interest after each period of agitation. The Committee, accordingly, bespeaks the aid of the press, social workers and public-spirited citizens generally in securing the enforcement of the laws, in encouraging the investment of private capital in improved tenements and in supporting all measures to better the home conditions of the working population.

PAUL D. CRAVATH,  
*Chairman.*

EMILY W. DINWIDDIE,  
*Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL BUILDING AND WOOD YARD.

In the very beginning of this report it seems proper to say that the wood yard is in good condition, the building, trucks and fixtures being in excellent repair and the horses healthy and of sufficient number. Several improvements have been necessary, bringing the item of "Sundry Expenses and Supplies" to a figure some hundreds of dollars larger than for the year ending July 1, 1904.

It was found that there were a few uncollected accounts of long standing. All such were carefully investigated, those which were still good being wholly or partly collected and the worthless ones set down to "Profit and Loss" and charged off the books.

The Treasurer's books show a surplus of \$2,415.46 for the year ending July 1, 1905. This is a falling-off—roughly of \$1,240—from that for the preceding year, which in its turn shows a loss of \$1,380 (approximately) over that of the year ending July 1, 1903. While the balance is still large enough to prevent anxiety for the immediate future, a steady development of this kind cannot be overlooked and there must be some reason for it. This reason cannot be found in the increase of the amount paid for repairs, which as already pointed out is only a few hundred dollars. Nor is it to any large extent lack of customers, since there is a difference of less than \$200 between the past two years in the items of cords sold. The donations were the same.

A comparison of the number of men shows an increase of about 2,100. Nearly 800 more were sent by the Municipal Lodging House than during the year before. I am informed that the Joint Application Bureau in the year ending July 1, 1905, sent over 1,200 men, and it is known that here, too, there was an increase although probably not a proportionate one. The wood yard receives no money from either of these two classes of tickets. There would seem to be in this a partial explanation of the falling-off in the surplus.

There is another possible explanation. Ever since the coal strike of 1902 the wood yard has believed itself compelled by competition to charge less per half cord than was formerly the case. The Committee will this winter consider whether such reduction in price should be continued,

particularly in view of the well recognized fact that there is less loss from dust and other waste in the hand-cut wood supplied by us than in the steam-cut article which sets the market price. The Committee will further make a special effort to secure new customers.

Leaving the question of dollars and cents, it seems clear that the wood yard continues to vindicate the purpose for which it was organized. We welcome the increase in numbers from the Municipal Lodging House and the Joint Application Bureau. Even though it may bring financial loss, it means that so many more men are being assisted and are at the same time complying with the test of willingness to work which the wood yard supplies. In passing I should like to say that within a short time steps will probably be taken still further to increase the number of workers and so extend our usefulness by co-operation with various benevolent institutions, principally of religious character, which have perhaps hitherto failed to take full advantage of the opportunities offered in this direction.

As bearing upon the merit of cases where alms are solicited on the street, it may be observed that while the number of tickets given in response to such solicitation which are presented at the wood yard continues to be very small, the results of the tests by the Joint Application Bureau have been found much more satisfactory. In March and April, 1905, an effort was made by that Bureau to assist the men from the "bread lines." Of the applicants from this source 188 were given tickets to the wood yard and 67% of the tickets were used.

In closing, the Committee announces with regret the resignation of Mr. Henry S. Johnston, for many years its efficient and active chairman.

P. J. McCook,  
*Chairman.*

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE WOODYARD.

## RECEIPTS.

1904.			
July 1.	Cash on hand.....		\$1,576.17
1905.			
Sept. 30.	For sale of wood.....	\$46,288.90	
	“ “ tickets.....	1,586.00	
	“ donations.....	25.00	
	“ water, gas, labor, steam and heat furnished to laundry....	1,028.05	
	“ interest on deposits.....	21.13	
		<hr/>	48,949.08
			<hr/>
			<u>\$50,525.25</u>

## PAYMENTS.

1905.			
Sept. 30.	For wood.....	\$27,098.30	
	“ wages of employees.....	6,445.69	
	“ “ helpers.....	3,645.36	
	“ men with homes.....	5,365.30	
	“ food and lodging.....	1,025.45	
	“ horse hire and keep.....	2,471.23	
	“ insurance.....	70.08	
	“ sundry expenses and supplies...	4,303.41	
		<hr/>	50,424.82
	Balance, cash on hand.....		100.43
			<hr/>
			<u>\$50,525.25</u>



## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

## ASSETS.

Stock on hand, cut wood.....	\$4,803.30
Accounts receivable:	
For wood.....	1,397.80
Steam and heat.....	57.50
Balance in bank and drawer.....	100.43
	<hr/>
	\$6,359.03

## LIABILITIES.

Bills payable.....	\$5,029.04
Surplus.....	<hr/>
	\$1,329.99
Surplus for year ending September 30, 1905.....	1,329.99
"    "    "    "    30, 1904.....	1,492.47

## DONATION.

C. S.....	25.00
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I have examined the Treasurer's accounts for the fifteen months ending September 30, 1905, and have found them correct.

(Signed)      FREDERICK C. MANVEL,

*Auditor.*

*Certified Public Accountant of the State of New York.*

NOTE.—Report made for fifteen months to comply with the change in the Society's fiscal year explained elsewhere.

## STATISTICS.\*

Number of cords of wood sold:	
At Twenty-eighth Street yard.....	2,251.25
" Harlem yard.....	95.50
Number of cords sold on commission.....	557.85
Number of cords purchased.....	2,233.36
Total number of men with homes:	
At Twenty-eighth Street yard.....	9,924
" Harlem yard.....	973
Delinquents.....	106
Total number of homeless men.....	3,121
Delinquents.....	103
New customers.....	117
Homeless men received from the Municipal Lodging House.	1,019
Lodgings earned by homeless men.....	3,003
Meals      "      "      "      .....	5,975

\* Figures for fifteen months.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LAUNDRY.

Many women have found employment at the laundry during the past year. One hundred and more names appeared for several months on the roll. The total number of days of work given in the fifteen months which this report really covers was 10,946; and in the same period 280 "new" women were taken into the laundry and given work and training. Many more than these 280 were sent to the laundry, but had to be turned away because we could not afford to pay them. Retrenchment seemed necessary, and the Committee sternly decided to cut the pay roll which is our chief and almost only large expense. It is often hard to turn these women away, for we know that when a woman comes to us from the C. O. S. offices she is apt to need the work badly and is likely to profit by it; still they were turned away, by sevens and eights a week in the winter, and by twos and threes in the summer. One reason for this hard-heartedness was a small decrease in business which befell us, arising in part from changes in superintendents. This falling off we hope to remedy this year and even to reverse, but it seems that in a business such as ours where we practise getting rid of good workers and replacing them by new and inexperienced ones, a deficit can never be very far off. The Committee recognized this, and sent out last spring an appeal for a small guaranty fund. We were fortunate in getting some response, and had about \$1,000 pledged to us—largely, however, by Committee members. Still, if we can only be assured of this support, we shall probably be able to continue the laundry, and perhaps make it an even more effective charity—employing women, as we like to do, for the greatest good to the greatest number.

That the laundry has been of real service to the C. O. S. work appears not only from the large number of women employed, but also from an examination of the character of the help it gives. Such cases as the following are examples:

Mrs. R., left a widow with five children, and unable to provide for them, put four "away." Coming to the laundry she soon earned \$1.25 a day, and being a good laundress secured permanent work with a private family. She has been helped to maintain a home and two of the children.

Mrs. F., left a widow with four children, came to the laundry, where she is rapidly developing into an excellent laundress, and will soon be able to provide comfortably for her children which, through the work we provided, she has been able to keep with her.

Mrs. W., whose husband has dropsy, is compelled to support the

family. She came to the laundry and underwent a long and tedious apprenticeship. She was reported, when sent out to work, as "good but slow," but finally a permanent place was found for her, where she earns \$25 a month.

Mrs. W., an Italian, speaking little English, came to the laundry irregularly, as her husband was ill, and one of her children died. She is now earning \$1 a day, and if her husband can get light work, she will be able to "take out" two children, whom she has had to place in an institution.

These are the women who come to us in large numbers, and from the districts of the Society all over the city. The laundry helps them—tides them over critical times in their fortunes—fortunes which are humble and sad enough—trains them, and aids them to find permanent work. All this it does at a small cost, for it nearly pays for itself and incidentally provides—what we have discovered to be a veritable boon to scores and hundreds of our fellow-citizens—a clean laundry where work is well done.

W. FRANKLIN BRUSH,  
*Secretary.*

# REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE LAUNDRY OF THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY FOR THE FIFTEEN MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.

## EXPENDITURES.

Payroll .....	\$15,890.03	
Expenses .....	4,803.77	
		<u>\$20,693.80</u>

## INCOME.

Amount charged for laundry work done.....	\$18,528.24	
Lessons.....	38.60	
		<u>18,566.84</u>
Loss on business (15 mo.).....		<u>\$2,126.96</u>

## ASSETS.

Cash.....	\$636.60	
Customers' ledger (bills due).....	1,110.21	
		<u>\$1,746.81</u>

Received from Mr. W. Franklin Brush.....	\$145.00	
"    "    Mrs. J. P. Morgan.....	25.00	
"    "    Mrs. R. M. Hoe.....	5.00	
"    "    Miss Annie Stone for year ending June 30, 1904.....	450.00	
"    "    Miss Annie Stone for year ending June 30, 1905.....	950.00	
		<u>\$1,575.00</u>

Amount transferred from subscriptions to branch  
laundries..... \$120.00

Fund for year ending September 30, 1906:

Received of Mr. Richard Haywood.....	5.00	
"    "    "    Robert S. Brewster.....	25.00	
"    "    "    Otto Bannard.....	25.00	
"    "    "    W. Franklin Brush.....	25.00	
"    "    "    E. M. Grinnell.....	25.00	
"    "    Mrs. Frederick S. Lee.....	50.00	
"    "    Mrs. Jas. J. Higginson.....	50.00	
"    "    Miss Elizabeth Billings.....	25.00	
"    "    Mr. Paul M. Warburg.....	250.00	
		<u>\$600.00</u>

E. M. GRINNELL,  
*Treasurer.*

E. & O. E.

This account, with vouchers,  
examined and found correct.

FREDERICK C. MANVEL,

*Auditor.*

*Certified Public Accountant, State of New York.*

## REPORT OF THE CENTRAL AUXILIARY COMMITTEE OF WOMEN.

The most encouraging feature of last winter's conferences was the free discussion, which followed the interesting addresses delivered.

The timidity of the delegates seemed to be effaced by their intense interest in the subjects brought to their consideration. The atmosphere of the conferences removed restraint, and each person present felt at ease to state problems encountered in his or her work.

At the January meeting the serious overcrowding in the convalescent homes was the topic. So far as facts were ascertained all the convalescent hospitals were overcrowded. The sad fate of feeble men and women, who are made free from disease in the hospitals, but who "go home" "to get strong" touched the hearts of the listeners, and the earnest thought expressed was, "How can we secure a greater number of homes for convalescents?"

Mrs. Clarence Burns, the President of the "Little Mothers' Aid Society," gave vivid pictures of childhood in the tenements made sad by neglect; but she brightened the picture by telling of the love which induced small children to nurse and care for their little brothers and sisters.

Dr. Anginette Parry told of the mothers with new-born babes who are discharged from the hospitals, many of whom need longer care than the hospitals can afford to give.

It was refreshing to hear from Mary Willets, M. D., of the self-supporting working women who are united in a mutual benefit club, and who create in this way for their own benefit a fund which meets the exigencies of sickness and need.

At the February conference, Mr. Olcott, the treasurer of the George Junior Republic, answered fully the question, "What does the Republic do to make a good citizen out of a lawless lad?" He showed from experiences recorded that the worst boy can become a self-restrained, honest citizen, in a community where he himself helps to create the government.

"Apprentice Hands" was the theme of a paper prepared and read by Mrs. Wm. Einstein, in which she discussed the advantages of loan funds, and the value of these helps to education and practical training. We would be glad if this paper could be read by monied men and women, whose hearts might be moved to aid honest boys and girls to acquire trades, and overcome the hindrances which to-day debar apprentices.

The attention of the audience was held with exceeding interest at the March conference when Dr. James P. Haney, Director of Manual Training in the public schools of Manhattan and the Bronx, talked of "Manual Training and Its Benefits."

Illustrative work done by the boys and girls was exhibited. Five



things Dr. Haney held to be canons: first, that the work should be creative, rather than artistic—that it should express the child in terms of his work; second, that it should be developmental, should recognize the element of growth and change in a child and meet it squarely; third, that it should be social—connect the child with its environment as no other study in the curriculum can connect it—reach out to the home, to the city, and to the world; fourth, that it should deal with real things—not produce pretty pictures or objects, but work that has reality and significance; fifth, that it must grow out of the needs of the courses of study and relate those needs to the life of a child. Miss Mabel Irving Jones, of the Children's Aid Society, described the educational opportunities and occupations possible to crippled children.

The April conference was marked by the address of Newton M. Shaffer, M. D., surgeon-in-chief of the N. Y. State Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children.

Dr. Shaffer was most emphatic in his belief that there should be no time limit to the stay of a patient in the hospital for cripples. The patient should remain until well, or he should be dismissed when it was proven that his case was incurable. To this end a home life is maintained in the New York State Hospital, and public schools are conducted for the child inmates. By this means a child who is curable will go out of this institution a well citizen educated to take his place among his fellows.

After the speaker had discussed the cures that had been made, a gentleman in the audience arose and said, "I am here as an evidence of what can be done by medical treatment for a lame boy. When I went to this hospital I could not walk. Now I can play in athletic games as well as any other young man, and I came here to say so."

Lewis B. Carll, in speaking of "Workshops for the Blind," told of the few remunerative branches of work that could be pursued by the sightless, and he urged the establishment of an employment bureau for the blind.

A cheery picture of practical furnishing for the homes of the poor was displayed by Miss Louise Ashton Brigham, who had lived in a tenement neighborhood and had made her own home artistic in its furnishing by taking pine boxes and tastefully draping them with cheese cloth and by using much paint on "old boards." The wooden shelves were ornamented with well-scoured tin pans, etc. The practical example resulted in frequent attempts at imitation of her decorations in the homes of her neighbors.

We, who hold the conferences are satisfied that practical help is afforded to all who attend these sessions, where many earnest and sympathetic laborers gather to learn the best ways of relief for the suffering unfortunate, ignorant and erring.

KATE BOND,  
*Chairman.*

## REPORT OF THE PENNY PROVIDENT FUND.

The development of this fund is most interestingly shown by contrast of such figures as follow :

	No. Stations.	No. of Depositors.	Deposits.
February 1, 1890.....	55	11,690	\$5,568.57
" 1, 1895.....	296	50,359	31,095.24
" 1, 1900.....	300	69,382	44,534.30
" 1, 1905.....	310	90,746	49,332.77

The net accumulation during the past year has not increased materially, but our work is best illustrated by the fact that the deposits amounted to \$106,160.63, and the withdrawals \$105,584.32. Although thirty-one new stations were opened during the year, an equal number were closed because of lack of time or effort on the part of those who conducted them.

The expense of sending a collector to our store stations is borne, as usual, by Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, whom we thank most sincerely. The appreciation of the privilege of saving in this way, as shown by the employes of those stores, is the best acknowledgment to Mrs. Satterlee.

The Penny Provident Fund must commend itself to every one who feels kindly toward his fellows, and the importance of beginning with the children to teach thrift cannot be overestimated.

As we cannot call special attention to each of our stations, we must ask our readers to kindly note our full report which may be had upon application to the Society.

OTTO T. BANNARD,  
*Chairman and Treasurer.*

## TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Treasurer, in account with THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, July 1, 1904,  
to September 30, 1905.

CURRENT FUND ACCOUNT.	
<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Disbursements.</i>
Balance in bank, June 30, 1904:	
For General Work.....	General Secretary for expenses of General Work.....
" School of Philanthropy.....	School of Philanthropy.....
" Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis.....	Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis.....
2,432.00	17,600.00
	\$104,159.77
	200.00
	17,600.00
	10,028.50
	\$131,988.27
Contributions and subscriptions for general purposes:	
" for School of Philanthropy.....	Contribution to Edgewater Crèche.....
" for Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis.....	Loans from Permanent Fund repaid.....
	Balance on hand, September 30, 1905:
	" For General work.....
	" Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis.....
	" School of Philanthropy.....
	\$186.50
	192.00
	9,650.00
Income from Permanent Funds:	
Colles Johnston Memorial Fund.....	
U. C. B. Maintenance Fund.....	
Dividends and interest on investments.....	
5,493.07	
Income from United Charities Building.....	
Income from Kennedy Endowment Fund.....	
Sale of antiques.....	
Interest on bank balances.....	
New York Charities Directory.....	
Loans from New York Trust Company.....	
Loan from Permanent Fund.....	
8,028.07	
2,000.00	
11,250.00	
308.33	
177.71	
1,000.00	
13,000.00	
500.00	
\$131,988.27	
Deficit in Current Fund, June 30, 1904.....	
Decreased in fifteen months ending September 30, 1905, by.....	
4,216.95	
Deficit September 30, 1905.....	
\$13,313.50	
Borrowed from:	
New York Trust Company.....	
Permanent Fund.....	
\$13,000.00	
500.00	
\$13,500.00	
Less cash on hand..	
186.50	
\$13,313.50	

## TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT—(Continued).

<i>Amount of Fund.</i>	
Balance June 30, 1904:	
Coles Johnston Memorial Fund.....	\$10,000.00
U. C. B. Maintenance Fund.....	28,000.00
Library Endowment Fund .....	2,289.34
Legacies, etc.....	<u>153,275.74</u>
Bequest from Joseph Openhym.....	
Legacy from Joseph Sickney .....	5,000.00
Donation from Mrs. Simon Borg, in memory of Simon Borg.....	2,500.00
Final payment on legacy from Andrew J. Garvey.....	<u>221.89</u>
	\$204,019.77

<i>Disposition of Fund.</i>	
U. C. B. Maintenance Fund, in control of Trustees (par value).....	\$28,000.00
Invested in Industrial Building.....	56,935.74
" " Northern Pacific R. R. bonds (par \$11,000, 4%).....	11,588.75
" " Third Avenue R. R. bonds (par \$10,000, 4%).....	10,125.00
" " N.Y. Gas, E. L. Heat & Power Co. bonds (par \$10,000, 4%).....	9,653.75
" " Hackensack Water Co. bonds (par \$9,000, 4%).....	10,000.00
" " N. Y. & N. J. R. Co. bonds (par \$2,500, 5%).....	2,992.50
" " N. Y. City bond (par \$3,000, 3%).....	74,175.00
" " Provident Loan Society .....	500.00
Loaned to Current Fund Account .....	49.05
Balance in Trust Company, September 30, 1905.....	<u>\$204,019.77</u>

E. & O. E., New York, September 30, 1905.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, *Treasurer.*

I have examined the Treasurer's accounts for the fifteen months ending September 30, 1905, and have found them correct.

(Signed)

FREDERICK C. MANVEL, Auditor,  
*Certified Public Accountant of the State of New York.*

## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT WITH THE  
CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY FOR THE  
FIFTEEN MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.

## FOR GENERAL WORK.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1904.....	\$2,843.72
Received from Treasurer on orders of the Central Council....	92,059.77
Rents.....	1,580.75
Citizens' Relief Committee Reimbursements.....	250.00
For salary and expenses of trained nurse.....	1,120.00
Tenement House Committee.....	1,950.00
	<u>\$99,804.24</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

## Central Office expenses :

Salaries and wages.....	\$18,711.85
Auditor.....	300.00
Postage and telegrams.....	1,665.12
Telephones.....	760.24
Printing and stationery.....	2,064.61
Outfit and furniture.....	390.92
Repairs.....	57.98
Traveling expenses and carfares.....	769.71
Bureau of Social Research.....	1,366.80
Miscellaneous expenses.....	655.96
	<u>26,743.19</u>

## Library :

Salaries.....	\$443.00
Books and supplies.....	325.22
	<u>768.22</u>

## Mendicancy Department :

Salaries and wages.....	\$3,895.05
Postage.....	94.88
Printing and stationery.....	449.68
Carfares and petty expenses.....	875.32
	<u>5,314.93</u>
Carried forward.....	\$32,826.34



Brought forward .....	\$32,826.34	
Registration Bureau :		
Salaries and wages .....	\$7,299.62	
Postage .....	210.35	
Printing and stationery .....	1,314.40	
Carfares and petty expenses .....	247.69	
Outfit .....	225.90	
		9,297.96
Investigation Department :		
Salaries and wages .....	\$10,088.63	
Postage .....	66.77	
Visitors' carfares .....	1,108.09	
		11,263.49
Joint Application Bureau :		
Salaries and wages .....	\$3,516.61	
Printing and stationery .....	279.08	
Postage .....	273.09	
Carfares .....	98.39	
Petty expenses .....	299.27	
	\$4,466.44	
Less repaid by A. I. C. P. for supplies, etc....	210.14	
		4,256.30
Expenses of District Committees :		
Salaries of agents and assistants .....	\$20,805.43	
Rents .....	4,287.50	
Carfares and petty expenses .....	2,051.69	
Agents in training .....	1,287.45	
Printing, stationery and postage .....	833.26	
Telephones .....	629.23	
Outfit and repairs .....	214.14	
		30,108.70
Salary and expenses of Trained Nurses .....	1,110.74	
Tenement House Committee .....	2,375.47	
Publications :		
Charities Directory and Charities .....	\$23,152.63	
Less receipts from publications .....	16,343.87	
		6,808.76
Unexpended balance of appropriations on hand		
September 30, 1905 .....		1,756.48
		<u>\$99,804.24</u>

## THE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1904.....	\$190 81
Received from Treasurer on orders of the Central Council...	4,725 00
Sale of Tuberculosis Directory.....	875 85
Sale of Handbook, pamphlets, etc.....	712 19
	<hr/>
	\$6,503 85

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and wages.....	\$2,496 14
Printing and stationery.....	1,557 99
Postage.....	261 50
Stereopticon at lectures.....	95 36
Traveling and petty expenses.....	228 51
Country employment investigation.....	400 00
Investigation of tuberculosis among negroes.....	100 00
Salaries of physicians at Gouverneur Clinic. \$720 00	
Less special donations..... 248 00	
	<hr/>
	472 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,611 50
Balance on hand September 30, 1905.....	<hr/>
	\$892 35

## SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY.

July 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1904.....	\$547 05
Received from Treasurer for expenses of school.....	7,375 00
Registration fees.....	1,195 50
Donations for scholarships in summer school.....	298 50
Extension course of lectures.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$9,516 05

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries.....	\$3,206 42
Printing and stationery.....	1,417 18
Postage.....	421 80
Lecturers' fees and expenses.....	857 25
Scholarship.....	50 00
Advertising.....	61 20
Furniture, etc.....	351 75
Books.....	286 77
Petty expenses.....	111 79

## SUMMER SESSION.

Salaries.....	\$1,045 00
Printing and postage.....	70 71
Lecturers' fees and expenses.....	376 55
Scholarships.....	1,077 50
Petty expenses.....	117 73
	<hr/>
	2,687 49
Balance on hand September 30, 1905.....	64 40
	<hr/>
	\$9,516 05

I have examined the accounts of the General Secretary for the fifteen months ending September 30, 1905, and find them correct and properly vouched.

(Signed)      FREDERICK C. MANVEL, *Auditor,*  
*Certified Public Accountant of the State of New York.*

The certificates of the auditor appended to the account of J. Pierpont Morgan, Treasurer; of Edward T. Devine, General Secretary; and of the Treasurers of the Industrial Building and Woodyard, and of the Laundry, are approved by the Committee on Audit of Accounts.

(Signed)      CHARLES E. MERRILL,  
*Chairman.*

# BEQUESTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

## BEQUESTS AND MEMORIAL FUNDS.

### IN MEMORY OF

Colles Johnston.....	\$10,000
Charles F. Woerishoffer.....	10,000
Bernhard Stern.....	500
Sidney Speyer.....	1,000
Miss Lenora Sophia Bolles.....	3,000
Mrs. Chas. H. Rogers.....	1,000
Adam W. Spies.....	1,000
Hector C. Havemeyer.....	10,000
William Smith Brown.....	10,000
Mrs. Ellen E. Ward.....	5,000
Charles William Morrill.....	5,000
Jesse Seligman.....	100
Alfred Corning Clark.....	10,000
Hosier Morgan.....	2,250
Miss Mary A. Edson.....	9,967
Timothy Hogan.....	11,727
P. Hackley Barhydt.....	500
Oswald Ottendorfer.....	20,000
Andrew J. Garvey.....	7,163
Henry Villard.....	2,500
Samuel D. Babcock.....	1,905
Adolph F. Braidich.....	25,000
Miss Eliza A. Prall.....	3,000
Joseph Openhym.....	2,732
Joseph Stickney.....	5,000
Simon Borg.....	2,500

## PATRONS.

The payment of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS in any one year constitutes a Patron.

Anderson, Mrs. A. A.	Keene, James R.
Archbold, Mrs. John D.	Kennedy, John S.
Astor, Wm. Waldorf.	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Baker, George F.	Lee, Mrs. Frederic S.
Bannard, Otto T.	Leggett, Francis H.
Barhydt, Mrs. P. Hackley.	*Lowell, Mrs. Chas. R.
Belmont, August.	McCook, John J.
Bliss, Miss Catharine A.	Moore & Schley.
Bourne, Frederick G.	Morgan, J. Pierpont.
Brewster, Robert S.	Morgan, J. Pierpont & Co.
Carnegie, Andrew.	New England Society.
Carnegie, Mrs. Andrew.	Perkins, George W.
Clark, Geo. A. and Brother.	Phipps, Henry.
Cutting, Wm. Bayard.	Potter, Mrs. Henry C.
deForest, Robert W.	Robb, J. Hampden.
deForest, Mrs. Robert W.	Rockefeller, John D.
deForest, Johnston.	Rowell, George P.
deForest, Miss Ethel.	Schiff, Jacob H.
Dodge, Mrs. Geo. E.	Schiff, Mortimer L.
Dows, Mrs. David.	Scrymser, James A.
Goddard, Frederick N.	Seligman, Isaac N.
Harkness, Edward S.	Seligman, J. & W. & Co.
Higginson, Jas. J.	Speyer, James.
Hill, James J.	Twombly, H. McK.
Hollins, H. B.	Vanderbilt, Mrs. Cornelius, Sr.
Holly, E. McK.	Vanderbilt, Frederick W.
Huyler, John S.	Warburg, Felix M.
*Iselin, Adrian.	Warburg, Paul M.
Jackson, Samuel Macauley.	White, Miss Caroline.
Jennings, Miss Annie B.	Woerishoffer, Mrs. Chas. F.

N. B.—For names of deceased Patrons and Life Members, see previous Annual Reports. No names are kept in these lists more than one year after decease.

Contributions for the relief of special cases are not included in these lists, but are acknowledged separately in the annual report.

\* Deceased.



## LIFE MEMBERS.

The payment of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS or more at any one time constitutes a Life Membership.

Achelis, Thomas.	Blair & Co.
Adams, Edward D.	Bliss, Miss Augusta.
Alexander, Mrs. Chas. B.	Bliss, Cornelius N.
Alexandre, J. Harry.	Bliss, Fabyan & Co.
American Felt Co.	Bonn, William B.
Amsinck, G., & Co.	Borden, M. C. D.
Amy, H., & Co.	Borg, Simon, & Co.
Anderson, Miss E. M.	Bostwick, Mrs. J. A.
Andrews, Constant A.	Bradley, S. R.
Andrews, John. Constant A.	Brewster, Mrs. Benjamin.
Archbold, John D.	Brown, Rev. Abbott.
Armour, Mrs. H. O.	Brown, Donald Winchester.
Armstrong, Dr. S. T.	*Brown, Geo. Alexander.
Arnold, Constable & Co.	Brown, John Crosby.
Asiel & Co.	Brown, Mrs. Lewis B.
Astor, Mrs.	Brown, M. Bayard.
Astor, J. J.	Brown, Warren Day.
Astor, Mrs. J. J.	Brown, Wm. Reynolds.
Atterbury, J. Turner.	Brown, Mrs. Wm. Reynolds.
Auchincloss Bros.	Brown, Mrs. Wm. Smith.
Avery, Mrs. Samuel P.	Browning, John Hull.
Baker, Smith & Co.	Bruce, Miss M. W.
Balfour, Williamson & Co.	Bruch, Edward B.
Ballantine, Robert F.	Bruen, Alex. J.
Banyer, Goldsborough.	Bruen, Wm. Livingston.
Barney, Charles D. & Co.	Budge, Henry.
Bartlett, Mrs. P. G.	Burden, Henry 2d.
Beal, Wm. R.	Butler, Miss H. C.
Beckstein, A. C.	Butterfield, Mrs. Fred.
Bell, C. M., M.D.	Byrd, George H.
Bell, Dennistown M.	Cammack, Addison.
Belmont, August, & Co.	Canfield, C. B.
Betts, Samuel R.	Carpenter, Mrs. Miles B.
Biglow, L. H.	*Carter, James C.
Billings, Miss Elizabeth.	*Castree, John W.
Bishop, C. Field.	Claffin, John.
Bispham, William.	Claffin, The H. B., Co.

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\* Deceased.

- Clark, Edward Severin.  
 Clark, Dodge & Co.  
 Clark, Wm. A.  
 Clarke, Miss Eleanor F.  
 Clews, Henry, & Co.  
 Clouston, E. S.  
 Clyde, William P.  
 Coe, Edward P.  
 Coffin, C. A.  
 Colgate, William.  
 Collord, Mrs. George W.  
 Combs, A. H., & Co.  
 Connor, W. E.  
 \*Cook, Henry H.  
 \*Cooper, Edward.  
 Cox, Chas. F.  
 Cromwell, Seymour L.  
 \*Curtis, Chas. B.  
 Curtis, J. W.  
 Cutting, R. Fulton.  
 Cuyler, Morgan & Co.  
 Dale, Chalmers.  
 Dana, Charles.  
 De Coppet, E. J.  
 De Coppet, Mrs. Pauline.  
 De La Vergne Machine Co.  
 Denny, Thomas.  
 Dexter, Henry.  
 Dickie, Edward P.  
 Dodge, Rev. D. Stuart, D. D.  
 Dodge, Norman W.  
 Dodge, Mrs. William E.  
 Dortic, H. T.  
 DuBois, Wm. A.  
 Dunlap & Co.  
 Eastman, Joseph.  
 Elkins, Stephen B.  
 Emery, John J.  
 Emmons, Arthur B.  
 Eno, Amos F.  
 Eno, Wm. P.  
 Erdmann, Martin.  
 Eustis, John E.  
 Ewart, Wm., & Son, Limited.  
 Fahnestock, H. C.  
 Fairchild, Charles S.  
 Farson, Leach & Co.  
 Ferguson, Mrs. Farquhar.  
 Fish, Stuyvesant.  
 Fisk, Harvey, & Sons.  
 Fisk, Harvey Edward.  
 Fisk, Pliny.  
 Flagler, Henry M.  
 Flower, A. R.  
 Flower & Co.  
 Ford, James B.  
 Gallaway, Robert M.  
 Gates, Church E., & Co.  
 Gerard, Jas. W.  
 German Hosp. and Dispensary.  
 Gerry, Elbridge T.  
 Goelet, Mrs. Robert.  
 Goelet, Robert Walton.  
 Goodhart, P. J., & Co.  
 Goodwin, James J.  
 Gould, Charles W.  
 Gould, Edwin.  
 Gould, Miss H. M.  
 Greeff & Co.  
 Groesbeck, Ernest.  
 Gunther, Franklin L.  
 Hadden, John A.  
 Haggin, J. B.  
 Hallgarten & Co.  
 Halsey, Mrs. Frederick R.  
 Halsted & Hodges.  
 Hammond, Henry B.  
 Harkness, L. V.  
 Harkness, Mrs. Wm. L.  
 Harriot, Mrs. S. C.

- Harriot, S. Carman.  
 Harriot, Miss Florence.  
 Harris, N. W., & Co.  
 Haven's Relief Fund Society.  
 Hearn, James A. & Son.  
 Hearsey, John.  
 Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co.  
 Herrick, Harold.  
 Herrman, Sternbach & Co.  
 Heye, Mrs. Gustav.  
 Higgins, A. Foster.  
 Higginson, Mrs. M. G.  
 Hine, Francis L.  
 Hoe, Mrs. Robert.  
 Holden, Edwin R.  
 Hollister & Babcock.  
 Hopkins, George B.  
 Hopkins, Mrs. Moses.  
 Horton & Co., H. L.  
 Housman, A. A., & Co.  
 Hubbard, Thos. H.  
 Humphreys' Medicine Co.  
 Huntington, Mrs. C. P.  
 Hyatt, Mrs. A., Jr.  
 Hyde, Clarence M.  
 Iselin, A., & Co.  
 Iselin, Adrian, Jr.  
 Isham, Wm. B.  
 James, D. Willis.  
 James, Mrs. Walter B.  
 Janeway, Dr. Edward G.  
 Jenkins, A. B.  
 Jennings, Frederic B.  
 Jennings, Mrs. Walter.  
 Jesup, Morris K.  
 Jones, James H.  
 Jones, O. L.  
 Kahn, O. H.  
 Kane, Mrs. John Innes.  
 Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.  
 Kellogg, L. Laffin.  
 Kempster Printing Co., The James.  
 Kennedy, H. Van Rensselaer.  
 Keyser, Samuel.  
 Kling, Mrs. Potter.  
 Knauth, Nachod & Kühne.  
 Knight, George T.  
 Kountze Brothers.  
 Kunhardt, Mrs. Catharine T.  
 Kunhardt, Wheaton B.  
 Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.  
 Laidlaw & Co.  
 Laidlaw, James L.  
 Landon, E. H.  
 Langdon, C. H.  
 Langeloth, Jacob.  
 Lanier, Charles.  
 Lattmann, A.  
 Lattmann, Mrs. A.  
 Laughlin, Mrs. H. M.  
 Lawrence, W. V.  
 Lazard Frères.  
 Leeds, Wm. B.  
 Ieland, Francis L.  
 Levere, Mrs. Rose.  
 Lewis Bros. & Co.  
 Lewis, Mrs. Geo., Jr.  
 Lewisohn, Adolph.  
 Lewisohn Bros.  
 Lobenstine, W. C.  
 Lord, Henry  
 Low, Seth.  
 Lynch, Jas. D.  
 Mackay, Clarence H.  
 Mackay, Donald.  
 Macy, V. Everit.  
 Macy, Mrs. V. Everit.  
 Maitland, Alexander.  
 Maitland, Coppell & Co.  
 Maitland, Thomas.  
 Manson, Thos. L., Jr., & Co.  
 Markoe, Dr. Francis H.  
 Marshall, Spader & Co.  
 Martin, Bradley.

McAlpin, D. H., & Co.  
 McCagg, Mrs. Louis B.  
 McKesson, John, Jr.  
 McKim, Rev. Haslett.  
 McKim, John A.  
 Merck, George.  
 Merrill, Charles E.  
 \*Merritt, Mrs. Julia.  
 Metcalfe, John T., M.D.  
 Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.  
 Milbank, Dunlevy.  
 Milbank, Joseph.  
 Milbank, Mrs. Joseph.  
 Miller, Dr. C. G.  
 Miller, Wm. Starr.  
 Miller, Mrs. Wm. Starr.  
 Mills, A. G.  
 Mills, D. O.  
 Mitchell, Roland G.  
 Moir, Mrs. Wm.  
 Morgan, Miss Caroline L.  
 Morgan, Mrs. John B.  
 Morgan, Mrs. J. Pierpont.  
 Morris, Henry Lewis.  
 Morton Trust Co.  
 Mosle Brothers.  
 Mott, Jordan L.  
 Müller, Schall & Co.  
 Munroe, John, & Co.  
 Neresheimer, E. Aug., & Co.  
 Neustadter, Mrs. Henry.  
 Newborg, Rosenberg & Co.  
 N. Y. Diet Kitchen Association.  
 N. Y. Skin and Cancer Hospital.  
 Nichols, Jas. E.  
 O'Donohue, Mrs. Joseph J.  
 Oelrichs & Co.  
 Osborn, Wm. Church.  
 Palmer, N. F.  
 Park & Tilford.  
 Parish, Miss Helen.  
 Parrish, James C.

Parsons, Miss Mary L.  
 Payne, Oliver H.  
 Pellew, Henry E.  
 Pellew, Mrs. Henry E.  
 Penfold, William Hall.  
 Phoenix, Lloyd.  
 Phoenix, Phillips.  
 Pierce, Winslow S.  
 Pinchot, Jas. W.  
 Planten, John R.  
 Platt, Clayton.  
 Poel, F.  
 Poor, H. W., & Co.  
 Post & Flag.  
 Potter, Rt. Rev. Henry C., D.D.  
 Probst, Wetzlar & Co.  
 Pyne, Percy R.  
 Raht, Charles.  
 Read, Wm. A.  
 Redmond & Co.  
 Reid, Daniel G.  
 Renwick, Mrs. Henry B.  
 Roberts, John E.  
 Rockefeller, William.  
 Rollins, Miss Louisa M.  
 Rollins, Daniel G.  
 Rolston & Bass.  
 Roosevelt, J. Roosevelt.  
 Rubino, Jacob.  
 Rutten, August.  
 Sands, Daniel C.  
 St. Bartholomew's P. E. Church.  
 Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L.  
 Schermerhorn, F. Augustus.  
 Schermerhorn, Mrs. Wm. C.  
 Schiff, Mrs. Mortimer L.  
 Schulz & Ruckgaber.  
 Scott, George S.  
 Scribner, Charles.  
 Seaboard National Bank.  
 Seligman, DeWitt J.  
 Seligman, Geo. W.

- Sheldon, Edward W.  
 Sherman, George.  
 Sherman, Mrs. Chas. E.  
 Siegel-Cooper Co.  
 Simpson, Wm., Sons & Co.  
 Sinclair, John.  
 Singer Manufacturing Co.  
 Slade, Miss Mabel.  
 Sloane, William D.  
 Smith, Mrs. Frank Sullivan.  
 Smith, Howard C.  
 Smithers, F. S., & Co.  
 Snow, Frederick A.  
 Soper, Mrs. Arthur W.  
 Speyer & Co.  
 Spool Cotton Co.  
 Steers, Jas. R.  
 Stetson, Francis Lynde.  
 Stillman, James.  
 Stokes, Anson Phelps.  
 Stokes, Miss C. P.  
 Stokes, J. G. Phelps.  
 Stokes, Miss Olivia C. Phelps.  
 Stone, Miss Ellen J.  
 Strong, Sturgis & Co.  
 Strong, Theron G.  
 Strong, W. L., & Co.  
 Sturges, Miss Kate B.  
 Sturgis, Russell.  
 Sturgis, Miss Sarah Barney.  
 Stuyvesant, A. V. H.  
 Stuyvesant, Rutherford.  
 Tag, Albert.  
 "Ta Kala" Soc., Church of Divine  
   Paternity.  
 Terrace Bowling Club.  
 Thaw, Edward.  
 Thomas, Mrs. H. W.  
 Thompson, Mrs. Frederick F.  
 Thompson, L. S.  
 Thorne, Miss Phebe A.  
 Thorne, William.  
 Tiffany, Louis C.  
 Timpson, James.  
 Tracy, Mrs. Agnes E.  
 Trask, Spencer & Co.  
 Tuckerman, Alfred.  
 Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Paul.  
 Turnure, Geo. E.  
 Uhl, Edward.  
 Uhl, Mrs. Jane M.  
 United Hebrew Charities.  
 Valentine, Henry C.  
 Vanderbilt Clinic.  
 Vanderbilt, Geo. W.  
 Vanderbilt, Wm. K.  
 Van Emburgh & Atterbury  
 Van Ingen, E. H.  
 Van Ingen, Mrs. E. H.  
 Van Tine, Thos. H.  
 Vermilye & Co.  
 Villard, Mrs. Henry.  
 Von Hoffmann, L. & Co.  
 Von Post, H. C.  
 Waldorf-Astoria, The  
 Walker, Henry F., M.D.  
 Warburton, Frederick J.  
 Ward, Henry G.  
 Warren Chas. H.  
 Wassermann Brothers.  
 Wassermann, Edward.  
 Webb, Dr. W. S.  
 Webster, Sidney.  
 Weeks, F. H.  
 Wetmore, George Peabody.  
 White, Alfred T.  
 White, J. G.  
 White, Julian Le Roy.  
 Whitney, A. R.  
 Whitney, Edward F.  
 Willets, Howard.  
 Willets, John T.  
 Willets, Robt. R.  
 Williams, Mrs. Lawrence.



Wills, Chas. T.  
 Wilson, Adams & Co.  
 Wilson, R. T., & Co.  
 Winthrop, Egerton I.  
 Winthrop, Grenville I.

Wolff, Alfred R.  
 Wood, Mrs. Antoinette Eno.  
 Wormser, I. & S.  
 Wright, Mrs. G. Granville.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM JULY, 1904, TO SEPTEMBER, 1905,  
 INCLUSIVE.

Achelis, Fritz .....	\$25.00	Amy, H., & Company.....	50.00
Achelis, Thomas .....	100.00	Anderson, Mrs. A. A.....	200.00
Actors' Fund of America..	10.00	Anderson, A. J. C.....	10.00
Adams, Mrs. Thatcher M..	25.00	Anderson, John R.....	5.00
Adler, Dr. I.....	15.00	Ansbacher, A. B.....	10.00
Adriance, Harris Ely.....	50.00	Ansonia Brass & Copper Co.	10.00
Agnew, Miss Alice G.....	15.00	Ansonia Clock Company...	20.00
Agnew, A. G.....	10.00	Anthon, Mrs. Edward.....	10.00
Agnew, Mrs. C. R.....	10.00	Anonymous—	
Aldrich, Mrs. Jas. Herman.	20.00	“A. L. R.”.....	25.00
Aldrich, Spencer .....	10.00	“A. L. W.”.....	20.00
Aldrich, William P.....	10.00	“A. M.”.....	25.00
Alexander, Mrs. Archibald.	10.00	“Bro. M., 1904”.....	10.00
Alexander, Charles B. ....	10.00	Cash .....	1.00
Alexander, Mrs. Charles B.	50.00	Cash .....	25.00
Alexander, Rev. Geo., D. D.	10.00	Cash .....	10.00
Alexander, William .....	20.00	Cash .....	10.00
Alexandre, Mrs. John E...	25.00	Cash .....	2.00
Alexandre, J. Henry.....	10.00	Cash, “R.”.....	5,250.00
Allen, Calvin H.....	10.00	Cash .....	1.00
Allen-Lane Co.....	10.00	Cash .....	1.00
Allen, McGraw & Co.....	10.00	Cash .....	2.00
Amend, Bernard G.....	25.00	Cash .....	10.00
Amend, Robert F.....	10.00	Cash, “V. V.”.....	5.00
American Encaustic Tiling		“C. D.”.....	100.00
Co. (Ltd.) .....	10.00	“C. K. M.”.....	25.00
American Felt Co.....	100.00	“C. L. J.”.....	250.00
American Leather Co.....	10.00	“C. S.”.....	100.00
American Lithographic Co.	10.00	“E. M. B.”.....	5.00
American Metal Co., Ltd..	25.00	“F. P. K.”.....	10.00
American Trading Company.	25.00	“G. S. G.”.....	10.00
American Woolen Company.	10.00	“H. G. K.”.....	50.00
Amsinck, G., & Company..	100.00	“In Memoriam” .....	25.00

"In Memoriam of Madeleine" .....	\$25.00	Auchmuty, Mrs. Richard T.	\$50.00
"In Memoriam, W. F. P." .....	100.00	Auerbach, Louis.....	10.00
"In Memory, F. A. B."..	5.00	Auffm Ordtt, C. A., & Co...	50.00
"J. D." .....	30.00	Austin, Nichols & Co.....	25.00
"J. V. V. B.".....	5.00	Avery, Samuel P.....	10.00
"M. M.".....	10.00	Aycrigg, B. Arthur.....	10.00
"Monsieur X.".....	10.00	Babcock, H. D.....	10.00
"R. F.".....	5.00	Babcock, Miss Kate S....	10.00
"V. P.".....	100.00	Babcock, Miss Maria.....	10.00
"W. H. F.".....	300.00	Bache, Wallace P.....	10.00
"W. W. C.".....	50.00	Bacon, Daniel .....	10.00
Appleton, Francis R.....	10.00	Bacon, Edward R.....	25.00
Appleton, Miss Malvina...	10.00	Bacon, Mrs. Francis M., Jr.	10.00
Archbold, John D.....	25.00	Bacon, Dr. Gorham.....	10.00
Archbold, Mrs. John D....	500.00	Bailey, Dr. Pearce.....	10.00
Arend, F. J.....	10.00	Baker, Miss Clara A.....	5.00
Armour, Miss Ella J. C....	25.00	Baker, Frederick .....	25.00
Armour, Mrs. Herman O..	150.00	Baker, George F.....	5,000.00
Arms, George .....	5.00	Baker, Stephen .....	25.00
Armstrong, Charles P....	10.00	Baker & Taylor Co.....	15.00
Armstrong, James .....	10.00	Bakewell, Allan C.....	5.00
Armstrong, J. Sinclair....	10.00	Baldwin, Dr. Helen.....	10.00
Armstrong, Dr. S. T.....	100.00	Baldwin, Mrs. Wm. H., Jr.	10.00
Arnold, Cheney & Company.	10.00	Balfour, Williamson & Co.	100.00
Arnold, Constable & Com-		Ball, Thomas R.....	10.00
pany .....	100.00	Ballantine, Robert F.....	100.00
Arnold, Dr. E. S. F.....	10.00	Ballantine, William A....	5.00
Arnstein, Leo.....	50.00	Ballin, Oscar E.....	25.00
Ashley, Mrs. O. D.....	10.00	Bangs, Francis S.....	10.00
Asiel & Company.....	100.00	Bangs, Dr. L. Bolton.....	25.00
Asiel, Elias .....	10.00	Bannard, Otto T.....	1,250.00
Asiel, Putzel & Company..	10.00	Bankers' Trust Co.....	10.00
Astor, Col. John Jacob....	100.00	Barber & Co.....	25.00
Astor, Mrs. ....	100.00	Barbey, Henry I.....	50.00
Atterbury, Mrs. Anson P..	10.00	Barbour, Rev. Robert....	5.00
Atterbury, J. Turner.....	10.00	Barbour, William D.....	10.00
Auchincloss, Miss E. Ellen.	10.00	Barclay, Mrs. J. L.....	25.00
Auchincloss, Hugh D.....	10.00	Bard, Albert Sprague.....	10.00
Auchincloss, Mrs. Hugh D.	10.00	Barker, Mrs. Fordyce....	5.00
Auchincloss, John W.....	10.00	Barker, Miss Lilian L. F..	10.00
Auchincloss, Mrs. John W.	10.00	Barklage's, J. H., Sons....	3.00
		Barlow, Mrs. Francis C....	25.00

Barnes, Miss Cora F.....	\$20.00	Beers, M. H.....	\$10.00
Barnes, Mrs. Henry B.....	5.00	Behr, Herman & Co.....	10.00
Barnes, Herbert S.....	10.00	Beinecke, Mrs. Bernhard...	10.00
Barnes, Mrs. Mary C.....	10.00	Belais, David .....	10.00
Barnes, Miss Mildred.....	50.00	Bell, Park E.....	10.00
Barnes, Richard S.....	10.00	Belloni, Mrs. L. J.....	5.00
Barnes, Mrs. Theo. M.....	10.00	Belmont, August & Co.....	350.00
Barney, Mrs. Charles T....	25.00	Bement, Miss Harriet.....	10.00
Barney, Charles D., & Co..	100.00	Bendit, S. ....	10.00
Barnwell, Morgan G.....	5.00	Benedict, Drysdale & Co...	50.00
Barrett, Mrs. John D.....	5.00	Benedict, Mrs. E. C.....	10.00
Barron, Dr. John C.....	25.00	Benedict, James H.....	10.00
Barry, Herbert .....	10.00	Benedict, L. L., & Co.....	10.00
Barthman, William .....	5.00	Benjamin, Alfred, & Co...	10.00
Bartlett, John P.....	5.00	Benjamin, Mrs. Eastburn..	5.00
Battelle, Hurd & Co.....	10.00	Benjamin, Eugene S.....	10.00
Batterson, Mrs. H. G.....	25.00	Benjamin, George G.....	10.00
Batjer & Co.....	50.00	Benjamin, John .....	10.00
Baumann, Gustav.....	10.00	Benjamin, M. W.....	10.00
Bausher, C. L. & Co.....	10.00	Benjamin, Mrs. Samuel N.	10.00
Bawo & Dotter.....	25.00	Bensel, J. A.....	10.00
Baxter, Hugh H.....	10.00	Bensel, Mrs. J. A.....	10.00
Baylies, Edmund L.....	10.00	Bergen, James C.....	10.00
Baylies, Mrs. Nathalie E...	10.00	Bergman, M. ....	2.00
Baylis, Miss Mary.....	25.00	Berlin, H. C.....	10.00
Bayne, Samuel G.....	10.00	Bernheim, Dryfoos & Co...	5.00
Bay State Shoe & Leather Co. ....	10.00	Bernheim, Gustav .....	10.00
Beach, Capt. Warren C....	10.00	Bernheim, J., & Son.....	10.00
Beadleston, Mrs. W. H....	5.00	Bernheimer, Miss Beatrice S.	10.00
Beal, William R.....	25.00	Bernheimer, Charles L.....	35.00
Beall, Miss Florence.....	15.00	Bernheimer, M. A.....	10.00
Beall, Mrs. Joseph B.....	5.00	Bernstein & Bernstein....	10.00
Beaman, Mrs. Charles C...	5.00	Bertuch, Frederick, & Co..	10.00
Bear Lithia Springs Co...	10.00	Berwind, Mrs. Edward J...	10.00
Beard, Mrs. Anson McC..	5.00	Berwind, John E.....	5.00
Bechler, S. J.....	4.00	Betts, Frederick H.....	25.00
Beckhard, M.....	15.00	Bier, Mrs. Sylvan.....	10.00
Bedell, Abner K.....	5.00	Bijur, Nathan .....	10.00
Beekman, Gerard .....	10.00	Billings, Chester & Son....	10.00
Beekman, John N., M.D...	35.00	Billings, Miss Elizabeth...	50.00
Beekman, J. William.....	10.00	Billings, Frederick .....	10.00
Beer, Mrs. Julius.....	10.00	Billings, Mrs. Frederick, Sr.	70.00
		Billings, Miss Mary M....	25.00

Billings, Mrs. Richard.....	\$25.00	Bond, William E.....	\$10.00
Bing, Ferdinand & Co.'s		Bonner, George T.....	10.00
Successors .....	10.00	Bonner, Mrs. George T....	10.00
Bishop, Mrs. Caroline C....	10.00	Bonner, Robert E.....	25.00
*Bishop, Mrs. Heber R....	50.00	Boody, McLellan & Co....	50.00
Bispham, William .....	10.00	Bookstaver, Hon. Henry W.	10.00
Bisset, Thomas B.....	10.00	Borg, Mrs. Myron I.....	5.00
Blagden, Mrs. George.....	25.00	*Borg, Mrs. Simon.....	25.00
Blair & Co.....	100.00	Borg, Simon & Co.....	50.00
Blair, Mrs. Dewitt Clinton.	15.00	Borgfeldt, George & Co....	10.00
Blanc, Eugene .....	5.00	Boring & Tilton.....	10.00
Blatchford, Mrs. Samuel		Borne, John E.....	10.00
Appleton .....	10.00	Boskowitz, Dr. George W..	10.00
Blauvelt, C. D.....	5.00	Bosworth, Dr. F. H.....	10.00
Bleecker, T. B.....	10.00	Bosworth, Mrs. Joseph S...	5.00
Bliss, Miss Catherine A....	100.00	Boudinot, Miss J. J.....	10.00
Bliss, Cornelius N.....	50.00	Bouker Contracting Co....	5.00
Bliss, Cornelius N., Jr....	50.00	Boulton, Mrs. Wm. B.....	10.00
Bliss, Mrs. E. W.....	10.00	Bowdoin, George S.....	50.00
Bliss, Miss L. P.....	30.00	Bowdoin, Mrs. George S...	10.00
Bliss, Miss Susan D.....	25.00	Bowdoin, Mrs. Temple....	10.00
Bliss, Walter Phelps.....	50.00	Bowers, John M.....	10.00
Bliss, Mrs. Walter Phelps..	25.00	Bowker, R. R.....	10.00
Blodgett, Mrs. Mary E....	10.00	Boyd, Mrs. F. O.....	10.00
Blood, Samuel S.....	10.00	Boyd, R. C.....	25.00
Bloodgood, John H.....	30.00	Brackett, Miss Anna C....	10.00
*Bloomingdale, Lyman G..	10.00	Bradley, Dr. C. Cole.....	10.00
Bloss, James O.....	10.00	Bradley & Smith.....	25.00
Blume, Amy Frederica.....	5.00	Bradstreet Company, The..	10.00
Blume, Frederick .....	5.00	Brady, James B.....	25.00
Blume, J. A.....	10.00	Brainerd, Mrs. Cephas....	10.00
Blumenthal, George .....	15.00	Bramhall, Deane & Co....	10.00
Blumenthal, Hugo .....	10.00	Brandeis, Mrs. Edith D....	5.00
Boardman, Miss Rosina Cox	15.00	Brann, Rev. Henry A., D.D.	15.00
Boas, Emil L.....	10.00	Breese, Mrs. A. E.....	10.00
Boese, Rev. F. W.....	5.00	Brett, George P.....	10.00
Bogert, E. C.....	50.00	Brewer, Horatio J.....	10.00
Bogert, S. G.....	10.00	Brewster, Mrs. Benjamin...	25.00
Bogert, Theodore L.....	25.00	Brewster, George S.....	25.00
Bogue, Dr. E. A.....	25.00	Brewster, Robert S.....	100.00
Boissevain & Co.....	25.00	Brice, James W.....	5.00
Bond, Frank S.....	25.00	Brick Presbyterian Church.	25.00
Bond, Miss Kate.....	10.00	Briddon, Charles K.....	5.00

\*Deceased.

Bridge, William F.....	\$10.00	Bruhl, Mrs. Moses.....	\$10.00
Briesen, Arthur V.....	10.00	Brush, W. Franklin.....	10.00
Brinckerhoff, Elbert A....	10.00	Bryce, Miss Edith.....	25.00
Bristol, John I. D.....	10.00	Bryce, Mrs. Lloyd.....	25.00
Britton, Alfred F.....	10.00	Bryce, Mrs. William.....	50.00
Broadwell, Mrs. Samuel J..	6.00	Bryson Day Nursery.....	10.00
Brockway, H. H.....	10.00	Bucknall, Mrs. Henry W. I.	10.00
Brodhead, Mrs. J. Romeyn.	10.00	Bulkley, Dunton & Co.....	10.00
Brokaw, Isaac V.....	10.00	Bulkley, Mrs. E. M.....	25.00
Brooklyn Bridge Freezing & Cold Storage Co.....	25.00	Bull, Wm. Lanman.....	25.00
Brooklyn Cooperage Co....	10.00	Bullard, Mrs. Laura Curtis.	10.00
Brookman, Mrs. H. D....	25.00	Bullard, Mrs. Wm. M.....	10.00
Brooks, Mrs. H. Mortimer.	10.00	Bungerz, H. ....	2.00
Broughton, Mrs. Urban H..	10.00	Bunker, William .....	10.00
Brouwer, Theophilus A....	10.00	Burbank, A. N.....	10.00
Brower, Charles De Hart..	10.00	Burghard, Mrs. Edward M.	10.00
Brown, Rev. Abbott.....	50.00	Burlingham, Charles C....	10.00
Brown, Hon. Addison.....	10.00	Burr, William H.....	10.00
Brown, A. O., & Co.....	25.00	Burr, Winthrop .....	25.00
Brown, Charles S.....	20.00	Burras, Mrs. H. K.....	10.00
Brown, Mrs. C. V.....	10.00	Burrill, Middleton S.....	10.00
Brown, Mrs. Edward J....	10.00	Burt, Silas W.....	10.00
Brown, Mrs. Edward M...	5.00	Bush, Mrs. Harriet E.....	20.00
*Brown, George Alexander.	10.00	Butler, Charles S.....	10.00
Brown, George G.....	10.00	Butler, Miss Emily O.....	5.00
Brown, John Crosby.....	100.00	Butler, Miss Helen C.....	50.00
Brown, Mrs. John Crosby..	10.00	Butler, Howard Russell...	5.00
Brown, M. Bayard.....	100.00	Butler, Mrs. Maria E.....	10.00
Brown, Robert I.....	10.00	Butler, Willard Parker....	10.00
Brown, Samuel Q.....	50.00	Butzenwieser, Joseph L....	10.00
Brown, Miss Stewart.....	10.00	Butterworth, Mrs. Henry H.	5.00
Brown, Mrs. S. W.....	5.00	Byrne, James .....	5.00
Brown & Seccomb.....	10.00	Caldwell, E. ....	25.00
Brown, Vernon C., & Co...	50.00	Calef, Horace W.....	1.00
Brown, Rev. Wm. Adams..	10.00	Calhoun, Henry W.....	35.00
Brown, Mrs. Wm. Harman.	5.00	Calhoun, Robbins & Co....	10.00
Brown, Wm. Reynolds....	25.00	Calman, Albert .....	10.00
Brown, Mrs. Wm. S.....	50.00	Calman, Emil & Co.....	10.00
Bruce & Cook.....	10.00	Calman, Mrs. Emma.....	15.00
Bruce, Miss Mary A.....	10.00	Calman, Henry L.....	25.00
Bruce, Miss Matilda W....	100.00	Calvert, Mrs. John B....	10.00
Bruch, Edward B.....	100.00	Cammann, Miss I. M.....	5.00
		Cammeyer, Alfred J.....	10.00

\* Deceased.



Canda, Charles J.....	\$10.00	Chisolm, George E.....	\$10.00
Cannon, Col. Le Grand B...	50.00	Chisolm, Richard S.....	10.00
Cannon, Mrs. Sylvanus T..	10.00	Choate, Mrs. Joseph H.....	25.00
Cantor, Joseph .....	10.00	Choate, William G.....	10.00
Caritas Sewing Circle.....	10.00	Chubb, Percy .....	10.00
Carll, Miss C. J.....	5.00	Church Cooperage Co.....	25.00
Carlson, Francis.....	10.00	Church of the Covenant	
Carnegie, Mrs. Andrew....	100.00	Sunday School .....	10.00
Carnochan, William E.....	20.00	Church of the Holy Com-	
Carpenter, Miss Agnes.....	10.00	munion .....	10.00
Carpenter, Charles W.....	10.00	Church of the Incarnation,	25.00
Carpenter, Mrs. Miles B...	100.00	Church, Mrs. William C...	5.00
Carpenter, Philip .....	10.00	Clafin, H. B. Co., The.....	10.00
Carter, Miss Anna Grace...	10.00	Clafin, John .....	100.00
*Carter, James C.....	25.00	Clafin, Thayer & Co.....	10.00
Carter, Macy & Co.....	10.00	Clark, Dodge & Co.....	100.00
Carter, R. A.....	10.00	Clark, D. Crawford.....	50.00
Cary, Mrs. Melbert B.....	10.00	Clark, Edward Severin....	100.00
Cash, Thomas A.....	10.00	Clark, Miss Emily V.....	3.00
*Castree, John W.....	50.00	Clark, Franklin S.....	5.00
Castree, Miss Louise.....	20.00	Clark, W. Irving.....	10.00
Cathcart, Miss Jennie R...	10.00	Clarke, Miss Anna M.....	15.00
Catholic Apostolic Church.	10.00	Clarke, Dumont .....	20.00
Catlin & Co.....	25.00	Clarke, E. A. S.....	25.00
Cattus, Mrs. F. C.....	10.00	Clarkson, Augustus L.....	10.00
Cattus, John V. A.....	10.00	Cleveland, J. Wray.....	20.00
Cauldwell, Dr. Charles M..	10.00	Cleveland, Mrs. J. Wray...	10.00
Cauldwell, Mrs. Wm. A....	5.00	Clinch, Miss Anna C.....	10.00
Central Trust Co. of N. Y..	10.00	Close, Miss Frances H.....	5.00
Century Co., The.....	10.00	Clucas & Boddington Co...	2.50
Chamberlain, Rev. Leander.	5.00	Clyde, William P.....	100.00
Chamberlin, Emerson .....	10.00	Clyde, Mrs. William P....	25.00
Chambers, Frank R.....	10.00	Clyde, Wm. P., Jr.....	10.00
Chapin, S. B., & Co.....	25.00	Cobb, Mrs. Marianna C...	20.00
Charles, Mrs. Emily.....	5.00	Cochran, W. Burke.....	50.00
Chatham National Bank...	10.00	Cockcroft, Miss Mary T...	10.00
Chatillon, John & Sons....	10.00	Codman, Mrs. Ogden.....	10.00
Chauncey, Elihu .....	5.00	Coe, Charles A.....	10.00
Cheney Brothers .....	10.00	Coe, Rev. Edward B., D.D..	10.00
Cheney, George L.....	25.00	Coe, Henry E.....	10.00
Chisholm, Mrs. Hugh J....	25.00	Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R.	10.00
Chisholm, Hugh J.....	25.00	Coffin, C. A.....	100.00
Chisolm, Benjamin Ogden..	25.00	Coffin, Edmund .....	10.00

\* Deceased.

Coffin, Redington & Co....	\$10.00	Cox, Charles F.....	\$150.00
Coggeshall, E. W.....	10.00	Crabb, Mrs. S. Georgiana...	15.00
Cohen, Goldman & Co.....	10.00	Cragin, Dr. Edwin B.....	10.00
Cohen, William N.....	10.00	Cram, Mrs. Henry A.....	30.00
Cole, E. H.....	20.00	Crane, Mrs. William N...	10.00
Coley, Dr. Wm. B.....	10.00	Cravath, Mrs. Paul D.....	10.00
Colgate, Mrs. James C.....	10.00	Crawford, William .....	10.00
Colgate, William .....	25.00	Cree, Miss Katherine M...	5.00
Collins & Co.....	10.00	Crimmins, John D.....	10.00
Collins & Co.....	10.00	Crocker, Mrs. George A...	10.00
Collord, George W.....	10.00	Cromwell, Frederic .....	10.00
Collord, Mrs. George W...	100.00	Crosby, Mrs. Edward N...	20.00
Colt, Harris D.....	10.00	Crosby, Mrs. Fred. V. S...	5.00
Colt, Samuel P.....	25.00	Cross, Rev. John, D.D.....	3.00
Colwell, Mrs. Emilie Lud-		Crossman & Sielcken.....	10.00
lam .....	2.00	Cruikshank Company .....	10.00
Comfort, Mrs. L. R.....	5.00	Cuba Planters Co.....	10.00
*Comstock, Albert .....	25.00	Cunningham, Miss Mary M.	10.00
Comstock, Mrs. Albert.....	25.00	Curie, Charles .....	25.00
Comstock, C. B.....	10.00	Currier, Edward W.....	5.00
Congdon, H. L.....	10.00	Curtis-Blaisdell Co.....	10.00
Congdon, Louis .....	10.00	*Curtis, Charles B.....	50.00
Conger, Henry C.....	10.00	Curtis, Mrs. Charles B....	10.00
Conkling, Alfred R.....	10.00	Curtis, Dr. Edward.....	10.00
Conner, Mrs. Lewis Atter-		Curtis, Greely S.....	10.00
bury .....	10.00	Curtis, Mrs. Greely S.....	10.00
Connoly, Theodore .....	10.00	Curtis, Ronald Eliot.....	5.00
Connor, George L.....	10.00	Curtis, Warren .....	10.00
Conrad, Mrs. H. V.....	5.00	Curtis, Wm. E.....	20.00
Conrow, Mrs. James W....	2.00	Cushman, Mrs. E. Holbrook	10.00
Considine, Rev. M. J.....	10.00	*Cushman, Howard .....	10.00
Continental Insurance Co..	50.00	Cutting, R. Fulton.....	50.00
Cook & Bernheimer Co.....	25.00	Cutting, Mrs. W. Bayard...	10.00
Cook, Charles T.....	25.00	Cutting, W. Bayard.....	50.00
Cooper, Mrs. Charles W...	25.00	Cuyler, Morgan & Co.....	100.00
Cooper, Theodore .....	10.00	Czarnikow, MacDougall &	
Cordley, Frank R.....	10.00	Co. (Ltd.) .....	10.00
Cornell, Robert C.....	10.00	Daggett & Ramsdell.....	10.00
Cornell & Underhill.....	10.00	Damrosch, Mrs. Walter....	10.00
Coster, Mrs. Charles H....	20.00	Dana, Wm. B.....	25.00
Cotheal, Miss Ellen H....	10.00	Daniels, George H.....	10.00
Cottenet, Miss Fannie Marie	10.00	Dards, Charles A.....	10.00
Coudert Brothers .....	5.00		

\* Deceased.

Dauchy & Co.....	\$10.00	Denny, John T.....	\$25.00
Davenport, Mrs. Ira.....	50.00	Denny, Thomas .....	25.00
Davidson, Miss Lena.....	10.00	De Rham, Charles.....	10.00
Davidson, Mrs. M.....	10.00	Detmold, W. L.....	10.00
Davies, J. Clarence.....	15.00	Devine, Edward T.....	10.00
Davis, Albert E.....	10.00	De Vinne, Theodore L....	10.00
*Davis, Benjamin P.....	50.00	De Vinne, Theo. L & Co...	10.00
Davis, Mr. and Mrs.		Devoe, Frederick W.....	30.00
Gherardi .....	25.00	Devoe, F. W. & C. T. Ray-	
Davis, Miss H. Anna.....	25.00	nolds Co. ....	10.00
Davison, Clarence B.....	10.00	De Witt, George G.....	25.00
Davison, Miss Ella H.....	5.00	Dexter, Henry .....	50.00
Davison, Miss Evelina B...	10.00	Dexter, Stanley W.....	10.00
Davison, Mrs. H. J.....	10.00	Dexter, Miss Rose L.....	10.00
Day, Clarence S.....	10.00	Dick, Evans R.....	25.00
Day, George Parmley.....	25.00	Dickey, Charles D.....	10.00
Day, Miss Katharine S....	5.00	Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co.	10.00
Deas, Mrs. Z. C.....	5.00	Diefenthäler, Charles E....	10.00
de Bary, Frederick & Co...	40.00	Diefenthäler, Mrs. Chas. E.	10.00
Decker & Son.....	10.00	Dienst, A. P., & Co.....	10.00
de Coppet, E. J.....	100.00	Dimock, Mrs. H. F.....	5.00
de Coppet, Mrs. Henry.....	10.00	Ditson, Miss Charles H...	10.00
Deering, Milliken & Co....	10.00	Dix, Rev. Morgan, D.D...	10.00
de Forest, Henry W.....	25.00	Dixon, Mrs. Wm. P.....	5.00
de Forest, Johnston.....	10.00	Dodd, S. C. T.....	10.00
de Forest, Miss Julia B...	10.00	Dodge, Cleveland H.....	25.00
de Forest, Mrs. Lockwood.	10.00	Dodge, Rev. D. Stuart, D.D.	25.00
de Forest, Robert W.....	2,000.00	Dodge, Mrs. Geo. Egleston.	25.00
de Forest, Mrs. Robert W..	10.00	Dodge, Miss Grace H....	10.00
Dehon, Miss M. H.....	25.00	Dodge, Marcellus Hartley..	10.00
Dejonge, Louis & Co.....	25.00	Dodge, Murray W.....	10.00
De Klyn, B. F.....	10.00	Dodge, Norman W.....	24.00
Delafield, Miss Elisabeth R.	10.00	Dodge, Mrs. Wm. E.....	300.00
Delafield, Miss Julia L....	10.00	Doelger, Peter .....	25.00
Delafield, Maturin L.....	10.00	Dominick, George F.....	10.00
Delano, Eugene .....	50.00	Dominick, H. Blanchard...	25.00
Delano, Warren, Jr.....	20.00	Dominick, Mrs. W. Gayer.	10.00
De La Vergne Machine Co.	10.00	Dommerich, Louis F.....	10.00
Deming, Mrs. Horace E....	10.00	Dommerich, L. F., & Co...	10.00
Deming, L. C.....	10.00	Dormitzer, Henry .....	25.00
Dench, Dr. Edw. Bradford.	10.00	Dougherty, G. W., & Co...	10.00
Dennis, Rev. James S.....	10.00	Douglas, Mrs. A. E.....	10.00

\* Deceased.

Douglas, Mrs. George Wm.	\$10.00	Eddy, Jesse L.	\$10.00
Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Jas.	10.00	Eddy, Mrs. Ulysses D.	5.00
Dow, Mrs. Frederic G.	10.00	*Edgar, Mrs. J. A.	10.00
Dowling, F. N.	10.00	Edmonds, Walter D.	10.00
Dows, Mrs. David	50.00	Edson, Franklin, Jr.	10.00
Doyle, John F.	10.00	Edwards, J. Pierrepont	10.00
Draper, Mrs. Wm. H.	10.00	Edwards, Miss Laura Jay	10.00
Drayton, Miss Caroline A.	25.00	Ehret, George	25.00
Drayton, J. Coleman	10.00	Eidlitz, Mrs. Marc	5.00
Drummond, James F.	10.00	Eidlitz, Marc & Son	25.00
Drummond, Mrs. James F.	10.00	Eidlitz, Otto M.	30.00
Duane, Dr. Alexander	5.00	Eimer, August	5.00
Duane, James May	10.00	Einstein, Emanuel	10.00
Du Bois, Cornelius	10.00	Einstein, William	10.00
Du Bois, C. D.	10.00	Eiseman, Samuel	25.00
Du Bois, Dr. Matthew B.	10.00	Eisenmann, G. F.	10.00
Du Bois, Mrs. Matthew B.	10.00	Eisman, Max	10.00
Du Bois, Wm. A.	25.00	Eisner, H. A.	10.00
Duer, Mrs. John B.	10.00	Eldridge, Roswell	10.00
Duggin, Mrs. Charles	10.00	Elliott, George L.	10.00
Dun, Mrs. R. G.	25.00	Elliott, William	10.00
Dun, R. G., & Co.	25.00	Ellis, George W.	10.00
Duncan, Mrs. John P.	10.00	Ellis, William D.	10.00
*Dunham, George H.	10.00	Ellsworth, James W.	50.00
Dunn, Cleveland A.	10.00	Ellsworth, John M.	20.00
Dunning, S. Wright	20.00	Elmenhorst & Co.	10.00
Durkee, E. R., & Co.	10.00	Ely, Arthur H.	10.00
Duryee, Gustavus A.	10.00	Ely, Frederick G.	25.00
Dutton, E. P.	10.00	Ely, Robert E.	5.00
Duveen Brothers	10.00	Emanuel, Miss C.	2.00
Dwight, Stanley	10.00	Embury, Mrs. James W.	5.00
Dyer, Edward Tiffany	10.00	Emerson, Dr. J. H.	10.00
D. Y. N. T. Society	10.00	Emerson, Mrs. Sarah H.	15.00
Eager, W. P., & Co.	25.00	Emmet, Henry C.	25.00
Eagle, Clarence H.	5.00	Emmet, Miss Lydia F.	5.00
Eagle, J. Frederick	25.00	Emmons, Arthur B.	100.00
Eagle Pencil Company	10.00	Emrich, Miss Phebe	10.00
Eames, Mrs. Emma H.	5.00	Endicott, Mrs. Robert	5.00
Eastman, Mrs. T. C.	25.00	Engel, Max	10.00
*Easton, Miss L.	25.00	Engler, Ad.	10.00
Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co.	25.00	Eno, William P.	100.00
Eaton, Henry W.	10.00	Erb, Newman	20.00

\* Deceased.

Erbsloh, R. ....	\$10.00	Fisk, Pliny .....	\$100.00
Erdmann, Martin .....	25.00	Fisk, Mrs. S. A.....	20.00
Erlanger, Abraham .....	10.00	Flagg & Worcester.....	50.00
Erlanger, N., Blumgart & Co. ....	10.00	Flagler, H. Harkness.....	10.00
Ettlinger, Louis .....	10.00	Fleischmann & Co.....	10.00
Eustis, John E.....	100.00	Fleischmann's Vienna Model Bakery .....	10.00
Ewart, Wm. & Son (Ltd.).	25.00	Fleitmann & Co.....	25.00
Ewer, Edward .....	1.00	Fleming, Henry S.....	10.00
Fabbri, Mrs. Ernesto G....	10.00	Flint, Miss Helena.....	10.00
Faber, A. W.....	10.00	Flower, A. R.....	50.00
Faber, Eherhard .....	10.00	Flower, Mrs. Anson R....	25.00
Faber, Mrs. G. W.....	25.00	Flower & Co.....	100.00
Fahnestock, William .....	25.00	Flower, Mrs. John D.....	25.00
Fairchild, Hon. Charles S.	25.00	Flower, Miss Mary A.....	10.00
Fairchild, Mrs. Charles S..	10.00	Floyd, Augustus .....	10.00
Falls, Thomas J.....	15.00	Floyd, William T.....	10.00
Fargo, James C.....	50.00	Floyd-Jones, Geo. Stanton.	5.00
Fargo, Mrs. Jennie D.....	10.00	Floyd-Jones, Mrs. George Stanton .....	5.00
Farnham, Mrs. Horace P..	10.00	Foot, James D.....	10.00
Farr, T. H. Powers.....	10.00	Forbes, David .....	30.00
Farragut, Loyall .....	10.00	Ford, James B.....	200.00
Farrington, Wm. H.....	10.00	Forney, M. N.....	10.00
Faulkner, Page & Co.....	10.00	Foster, Abbott .....	10.00
Fechheimer, Fishel Co., The.	10.00	Foster, Giraud .....	25.00
Ferguson, Mrs. Farquhar..	100.00	Foster, James .....	5.00
Ferguson, Mrs. G. W.....	25.00	Foster, Mrs. Scott.....	10.00
Ferguson, Mrs. Robert....	3.00	Foster, Scott .....	10.00
Ferris, F. A.....	10.00	Foster, Mrs. Wm. F.....	10.00
Ferry, Mrs. Charlotte D...	10.00	Fountain, Mrs. Gideon....	5.00
Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church .....	25.00	Fowler, Miss Emily Ander- son .....	7.00
Finch, Edward R.....	5.00	Fowler, Mrs. Anderson....	10.00
Finck, Andrew & Son....	10.00	Fox, Austen G.....	20.00
Fink, Martin D.....	20.00	Fox, Hugh F.....	10.00
Fisher, B., & Co.....	25.00	Fox, M. Ewing & Co.....	20.00
Fischer, Mrs. B.....	10.00	Fox, Noel Bleeker.....	5.00
Fischer, William H.....	50.00	Fox, Rev. Norman, D.D..	5.00
Fischer, Miss Irma.....	10.00	Frank, Albert & Co.....	25.00
Fisher, Dr. C. Irving.....	5.00	Frankenheimer, L. S.....	10.00
Fisk, Harvey Edward.....	110.00	Fraser, Alexander W.....	5.00
Fisk, Harvey & Son.....	250.00		



Frazier, Miss Annie.....	\$25.00	Gibson, C. R.....	\$5.00
French Benevolent Society.	10.00	Gilbert, Clinton .....	10.00
French Benevolent Society of Ladies of St. Vincent de Paul .....	10.00	Gilder, Richard Watson....	10.00
Friess, Louis G.....	20.00	Gillespie, F. R.....	10.00
Frink, I. P.....	10.00	Gillies, Edwin J., & Co....	10.00
Frissell, A. S.....	30.00	Gilman, Winthrop S.....	25.00
Frothingham, Howard P...	25.00	Gilmore, W. S.....	10.00
Frowenfeld, Mrs. Edw. W.	5.00	Ginn & Co.....	10.00
Frye, Jed. ....	10.00	Glatz, Mrs. Charles.....	10.00
Fuerst, Albert F.....	10.00	Goddard, J. W., & Sons...	10.00
Fuld, Samuel .....	10.00	Godfrey, E. D.....	25.00
Fuller, Mrs. Eugene.....	10.00	Godkin, Mrs. E. L.....	10.00
Funch, Edye & Co.....	10.00	Godwin, Mrs. Harold.....	10.00
Funk & Wagnalls Co.....	10.00	Goelet, Mrs. Robert.....	100.00
Furnald, Mrs. F. P.....	5.00	Goelet, Robert Walton....	100.00
Gabriel & Schall.....	10.00	Goetchius, Mrs. J. Milton..	5.00
Gage, S. Edson.....	10.00	Goffe, R. H., Jr.....	5.00
Galey & Lord.....	10.00	Gold, Cornelius B.....	10.00
Gallatin, Mrs. A. H.....	25.00	Goldenberg, Mrs. Simon...	10.00
Gandolfi, L., & Co.....	10.00	Goldenkranz, Dr. S.....	10.00
Garfunkel, Aaron .....	5.00	Goldman, Henry .....	10.00
Garner, Mrs. Thomas.....	10.00	Goldman, Sachs & Co.....	50.00
Garrettsen, Francis T.....	10.00	Goldsmith, Frederic .....	10.00
Garrigues, W. A.....	10.00	Goldsmith, Max .....	10.00
Garrison, Mrs. E. Ely.....	15.00	Goldsmith, Moses .....	10.00
Gassner, Miss Elizabeth C.	10.00	Goodfriend, Meyer .....	20.00
Gates, I. E.....	10.00	Goodhart, Mrs. Philip J....	10.00
Gates, Mrs. I. E.....	50.00	Goodhue, Charles E.....	10.00
Gawtry, Harrison E.....	50.00	Goodnow, Mrs. A. F.....	5.00
Gawtry, Lewis B.....	10.00	Goodnow, Frank J.....	10.00
*Gebhard, William H.....	25.00	Goodrich, Resolvert N....	10.00
Geer, Robert C.....	10.00	Goodwin, James J.....	125.00
Geer, Mrs. Walter.....	50.00	Gordon & Dilworth.....	10.00
Geigy Aniline & Extract Co.	25.00	Gorham, Mrs. Francis G...	5.00
Geiszler, Martin .....	5.00	Gorham Mfg. Co.....	25.00
Gerli, E., & Co.....	10.00	Gorch, Hugo .....	10.00
German Ladies Society....	20.00	Gottheil, Paul .....	20.00
German Poliklinik.....	10.00	Gould, Edwin .....	100.00
Gibbs, George .....	10.00	Gray, Hon. John Clinton...	50.00
Gibbs, Theodore K.....	25.00	Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. ....	10.00
		Greeff, Ernest F.....	10.00

\* Deceased.

Greene, Martin E.....	\$10.00	Hage, J. D., & Co.....	\$10.00
Greene, Miss Mary A.....	10.00	Hague, James D.....	10.00
Greenleaf, James L.....	10.00	Hahn, George .....	5.00
Greenough, John .....	10.00	Haines, Henry F.....	50.00
Greenough, Mrs. John.....	10.00	Hall, Rev. C. Cuthbert, D.D.	10.00
Greenpoint Metallic Bed Co.	10.00	Hall, Edward J.....	20.00
Gregory, Edward C.....	10.00	Hall, Ernest .....	10.00
Gregory, Mrs. Edward C...	25.00	Hall, Frank L.....	10.00
Griffin, Mrs. H. A.....	10.00	Hall, Fred S.....	10.00
Griffin, Mrs. Wm. Preston.	10.00	Hall, H. B.....	5.00
Griffith, Miss Margarette E.	25.00	Hall, James P.....	5.00
Grinnell, E. M.....	10.00	Hall, Thomas R. A.....	10.00
Grinnell, Dr. George Bird..	10.00	Hallgarten & Co.....	100.00
Grinnell, Wm. Morton.....	10.00	Hallock, Dr. Silas F.....	10.00
Grismer, Joseph R.....	10.00	Halls, Wm., Jr.....	25.00
Griswold, Mrs. Chester....	5.00	Hallsted, James C.....	10.00
Griswold, Mrs. George.....	25.00	Halsey, Frederick A.....	10.00
Griswold, Dr. Henry.....	10.00	Halsey, John R.....	10.00
Groesbeck, Ernest .....	100.00	Halsey, N. W., & Co.....	50.00
Gubelman, F. J.....	10.00	Halsted, Miss Lena P....	5.00
Gude Brothers .....	10.00	Halsted, Miss Mary M....	10.00
Guerin, Vve and Fils.....	10.00	Halsted & Hodges.....	50.00
Guggenheim, Simon .....	10.00	Hamersley, Miss Katherine	
Guggenheim's Sons, M....	10.00	Livingston and Master	
Guinzburg, Mrs. Victor....	10.00	Louis Gordon .....	30.00
Gulliver, Wm. C.....	10.00	Hamilton House .....	10.00
Gulliver, Mrs. Wm. C....	5.00	Hamilton, Mrs. Wm. Pier-	
Gunn, Richards & Co.....	10.00	son .....	25.00
Gurnee, A. C.....	50.00	Hammond, John Henry....	5.00
Gurnee, Miss Delia E.....	10.00	H a n d - i n - H a n d Branch	
Gurnee, Mrs. W. S.....	10.00	King's Daughters .....	10.00
Guthrie, Wm. D.....	10.00	Hanford, S. ....	10.00
Gutta Percha & Rubber		Hanson, Thomas E.....	10.00
Mfg. Co. ....	25.00	Hard, Anson W.....	10.00
Haas, Mrs. Kalman.....	5.00	Hardenbergh, T. E.....	10.00
Hackett, Carhart & Co....	10.00	Hardie, Wainwright .....	10.00
Hackstaff, Mrs. Charles L..	25.00	Hardt, Von Bermuth & Co.	10.00
Hadden, Harold F.....	10.00	Hare, J. Montgomery.....	10.00
Hadden, Mrs. Harold F....	10.00	Harkness, Charles W.....	25.00
Hadden, The Misses.....	10.00	Harkness, Edward S.....	75.00
Hadley, Mrs. Charles Leigh.	5.00	Harkness, Mrs. Stephen V.	50.00
Haffen, J. and M.....	10.00	Harriman, Mrs. E. H.....	25.00

Harriot, Miss Mary A.....	\$20.00	Hencken, Mrs. George.....	\$5.00
Harris, Miss Eliza B.....	10.00	Henderson, Mrs. E. C.....	10.00
Harris, N. W., & Co.....	150.00	Henderson, Miss Mary W..	20.00
Harris, Mrs. Robert.....	10.00	Henderson, Peter & Co....	10.00
Harris, Wm. H.....	10.00	Henderson & Co.....	25.00
Harris, Mrs. Wm. Hamilton.	10.00	Hendricks Brothers .....	10.00
Harrower, Rev. C. S., D.D.	5.00	Hendricks, Mrs. Edgar.....	5.00
Hartley, M. Co.....	25.00	Hendricks, Mrs. Henry H..	10.00
Hartshorne, Richard B....	10.00	Hendricks, Mrs. Joshua....	10.00
Hartwell, Dr. John A.....	10.00	Henry, William .....	10.00
Hasslacher, Jacob .....	10.00	Hentz, H., & Co.....	10.00
Hastings, Mrs. Thomas....	5.00	Herbert, William .....	10.00
Hastings, Rev. Thomas S..	5.00	Hermann, Ferd. ....	10.00
Havemeyer, Mrs. L. W....	10.00	Hernsheim, Joseph .....	25.00
Haven, G. G.....	25.00	Herrick, Harold .....	200.00
Haven, G. G., Jr.....	10.00	Herrick, Mrs. Harold.....	10.00
Haven, Mrs. G. G.....	25.00	Herrman, Mrs. Esther.....	25.00
Haven, Howard Arthur....	25.00	Herrmann, Aukam & Co...	10.00
Haven, J. Woodward.....	10.00	Herrmann, Milton C.....	25.00
Haviland & Abbot Co....	10.00	Herter, Dr. Christian A...	25.00
Hawk & Wetherbee.....	10.00	Hess, Selmar .....	10.00
Hayden, Mrs. H. J.....	10.00	Hewitt, Mrs. A. S.....	25.00
Hayden, Henry W.....	10.00	Hewson, John H.....	15.00
*Hayes, R. Somers.....	25.00	Heydt, H. A. and C. E....	10.00
Haynes, W. de F.....	10.00	Heyman, Miss Ella.....	10.00
Head, Charles & Co.....	25.00	Heyman, Miss Jennie.....	10.00
Hearn, James A., & Son....	120.00	Higginson, James J.....	200.00
Hecht, Meyer .....	10.00	Hildburgh, Henry .....	10.00
Heckscher, Mrs. August...	10.00	Hill, James J.....	1,000.00
Heckscher, John G.....	10.00	Hillhouse, Mrs. James....	10.00
Heide, Henry .....	10.00	Hills, Dr. Alfred K.....	10.00
Heidelberg, Ickelheimer &		Hinchman, Walter .....	10.00
Co. ....	100.00	Hine, Francis L.....	100.00
Heimann, Julius .....	10.00	Hinman, Wm. K.....	20.00
Heimann & Lichten' .....	10.00	Hirsch, Robert B.....	10.00
Heine, Arnold B., & Co....	10.00	Hirsh, Adolph .....	10.00
Heineman, Moses .....	10.00	Hitch, Allerton D., & Co..	10.00
Heinsheimer, L. A.....	25.00	Hitchcock, Dr. Charles....	10.00
Heinze, Otto & Co.....	10.00	Hitchcock, Darling & Co..	10.00
Heller, Hirsh & Co.....	10.00	Hoagland, Mrs. Joseph C..	10.00
Hellman, Mrs. Theodore...	10.00	Hoagland, Mrs. Raymond..	25.00
Helmke, Henry .....	1.00	Hochschild, B. ....	10.00

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\* Deceased.

Hockanum Association ....	\$10.00	Housewives Society .....	\$10.00
Hodenpyl, Anton G.....	10.00	Howard, W. C.....	10.00
Hoe, R., & Co.....	25.00	Howe, George C.....	25.00
Hoe, Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. ....	45.00	Howe, Dr. J. Morgan.....	40.00
Hoe, Mrs. Robert.....	10.00	Howe, Samuel .....	10.00
Hoe, William A.....	10.00	Howe, Wm. P.....	10.00
Hoe's Sons, James C.....	10.00	Howell, M. D.....	25.00
Hoffman, Miss D. W.....	10.00	Howson & Howson.....	10.00
Hoffman, Mrs. E. A.....	25.00	Hoyt, Miss Annie S.....	5.00
Hoffman, Francis Burrall..	10.00	Hoyt, Miss Gertrude L....	5.00
Hoffman, Samuel V.....	25.00	Hoyt, Mrs. J. B.....	5.00
Hoffman, Mrs. Wm. B....	5.00	Hoyt, J. B.....	25.00
Hoffmann Brewing Co., Jacob .....	10.00	Hoyt, Samuel N.....	25.00
Hogan, Mrs. Jefferson....	100.00	Hoyt, Miss V. S.....	25.00
Hogan, T., & Sons.....	10.00	Hubbard, John .....	10.00
Holbrook Brothers .....	10.00	Hubbard, Thomas H.....	150.00
Holbrook Mfg. Co.....	10.00	Hughes, Charles E.....	5.00
Hollister & Babcock.....	50.00	Hughes, James F., Co.....	10.00
Holmes, Mrs. Edwin T....	10.00	Hulbert, H. C.....	10.00
Holmes Electric Protective Co. ....	25.00	Humphrey, Alexander C...	10.00
Holt & Co.....	25.00	Hunt, Mrs. Richard M....	20.00
Holt, Charles .....	10.00	Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Robt.	25.00
Holt, Henry .....	45.00	Huntington, Rev. Wm. R., D.D. ....	10.00
Holt, Mrs. L. Emmett....	10.00	Huntoon, Mrs. E. M.....	10.00
*Holt, Robert S.....	50.00	Huntoon, Frank T.....	10.00
Holy Trinity Church of Harlem .....	15.00	Hüpfel, J. Chr. G.....	20.00
Homans, Mrs. Edward C..	15.00	Hurd, George B., & Co...	10.00
Home Insurance Co.....	10.00	Hurd, Richard M.....	10.00
Hone, Mrs. John.....	20.00	Hurlbut, Frank M.....	10.00
Hoppin, Wm. Warner.....	10.00	Hurt, Mrs. S. I.....	10.00
Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter .....	10.00	Hustace, Mrs. Rachael M.	50.00
Hornblower, W. B.....	50.00	Husted, Seymour L., Jr...	25.00
Hornthal, L. M.....	5.00	*Hutchison, Mrs. Joseph C.	5.00
Horre, Wm., & Co.....	50.00	Hutton, Prof. Frederick R.	25.00
Horton, Mrs. B. W.....	10.00	Hutton, Walter .....	10.00
Horton, J. M.....	10.00	Huyler, John S.....	1,000.00
Hottenroth, Frederick W..	10.00	Hyde, Mrs. A. Fillmore....	10.00
		Hyde, A. G., & Sons.....	10.00
		Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Aug- ustus L. ....	5.00
		Hyde, Clarence M.....	100.00

\*Deceased.

Hyde, E. Francis.....	\$25.00	Jennings, Frederic B.....	\$350.00
Hyde, Dr. Frederick E.....	10.00	Jennings, Mrs. O. B.....	10.00
Hyde, Samuel M.....	10.00	Jennings, O. G.....	10.00
Hyslop, John .....	10.00	Jennings, Walter .....	50.00
Ingersoll, Robert H. & Bro.	10.00	Jesup, Mrs. James R.....	10.00
Iredell, Mrs. F. W.....	25.00	Jesup, Morris K.....	50.00
*Iselin, Adrian .....	500.00	Jevons, Thomas E.....	10.00
Iselin, Adrian, Jr.....	50.00	Jewett, Joseph .....	10.00
Iselin, A., & Co.....	100.00	Jewett, Edward W.....	25.00
Iselin, Mrs. C. Oliver.....	10.00	Johnson, Cowdin & Co....	10.00
Iselin, Wm., & Co.....	25.00	Johnston, Mrs. Francis W.	5.00
Iselin, Wm. E.....	10.00	Johnston, J. Herbert.....	10.00
Isham, Samuel .....	20.00	Johnston, North & Co....	10.00
Isham, Wm. B.....	50.00	Jones, A. H.....	10.00
Isham, Wm. B., Jr.....	10.00	Jones, Mrs. Cadwalader...	10.00
Isler & Guye.....	10.00	Jones, Dwight Arven.....	10.00
Ives, Frederick D.....	10.00	Jones, Miss Frances.....	5.00
Ives, Wm. Jay.....	5.00	Jones, Miss Frances O....	10.00
Jackson, R. C.....	3.00	*Jones, Mrs. John D.....	10.00
Jackson, Samuel Macauley.	175.00	Jones, Mrs. Oliver L.....	10.00
Jackson, Theodore F.....	25.00	Jones, Walter R. T.....	13.00
Jackson, Wm. H. Co.....	25.00	Josephi, Isaiah .....	10.00
Jacobi, Dr. A.....	25.00	Josephthal, Mrs. Theresa...	5.00
Jacobus, Prof. D. S.....	10.00	Joy, Langdon & Co.....	10.00
Jacquelin, John H.....	25.00	Judson, Rev. Edward, D.D.	10.00
Jaffray, Miss Emily M....	10.00	Judson, Henry I.....	10.00
Jaffray, Robert .....	10.00	Juilliard, A. D., & Co....	10.00
James, Arthur Curtis.....	10.00	Julien, Miss N. C.....	5.00
James, D. Willis.....	25.00	Julier, H. S.....	10.00
James, Mrs. D. Willis.....	25.00	Kahn, L. and M., & Co....	10.00
James, Dr. Walter B.....	10.00	Kahn, O. H.....	100.00
Janeway, Dr. Edward G...	50.00	Kane, Mrs. John Innes....	10.00
Janeway, Dr. Theodore C..	10.00	Kane, Miss S. K.....	10.00
Jardine, Kent & Jardine...	5.00	Kane, S. Nicholson.....	10.00
Jarvis, Mrs. J. B.....	10.00	Kaskel & Kaskel.....	10.00
Jarvis, Mrs. J. B. ("In Memory of W. C. J.")..	10.00	Kaufmann, B. ....	10.00
Jarvis, Mrs. Samuel M....	5.00	Kaufmann, Bros. & Bondy.	10.00
Jay, William .....	10.00	Kean, Mrs. John.....	25.00
Jenkins, A. B.....	100.00	Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co..	100.00
Jenkins, A. W.....	5.00	Keasbey, Robert A.....	10.00
Jennings, Miss Annie B...1,	150.00	Keith, B. F.....	5.00
		Keller Printing Co.....	10.00

\*Deceased.



Kelley, Augustus W.....	\$10.00	Knauth, Nachod & Kühne.	\$50.00
Kellogg, Mrs. Charles.....	10.00	Knowles, James .....	10.00
Kellogg, Charles D.....	10.00	Knox, Herbert H.....	10.00
Kellogg, Frederic R.....	10.00	Koch, H. C. F., & Co.....	10.00
Kellogg, L. Laffin.....	100.00	Koch, William .....	25.00
Kelly, Mrs. John.....	1.00	Kohlman, Charles .....	10.00
Kelsey, Clarence H.....	25.00	Kohn, Emil W.....	10.00
Kelso, G. Radford.....	5.00	Kohn, Robert D.....	10.00
Kemble, Miss Mary W....	5.00	Kohn, S. H.....	10.00
Kempster Printing Co., The,		Kohn, Theodore A., & Son.	10.00
James .....	100.00	Kohnstamm, Leo, Edward	
Kennedy, John S.....	50.00	and Joseph .....	15.00
Kennedy, Wm. L., Jr.....	10.00	Kollstede, Charles .....	10.00
Kent, G. H.....	50.00	Krotel, Rev. G. Fred'k, D.D.	10.00
Kenyon, Wm. Houston....	10.00	Kudlich, Herman C.....	10.00
Keppel, Frederick, & Co..	10.00	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.....	100.00
Kerby, Michael F.....	1.00	Kunhardt & Co.....	25.00
Kernochan, Mrs. J. Frederic	10.00	Kunhardt, Mrs. H. R., Jr..	10.00
Kerr, John B.....	10.00	Kunz, George F.....	10.00
Kessler, Mrs. Alfred.....	10.00	Kurzman, Charles .....	10.00
Keteltas, Miss Alice.....	10.00	Kyle, James & Sons.....	5.00
Kidder, Mrs. A. M.....	25.00	Ladenburg, 'Thalmann & Co.	150.00
Kilner, Samuel E.....	25.00	Ladies' Aid Society of Park	
Kimball, A., Co.....	10.00	Presbyterian Church.....	10.00
King, Edward .....	25.00	Laidlaw & Co.....	100.00
*King, Mrs. Edward.....	25.00	Laimbeer, Mrs. Wm.....	10.00
King, John Alsop.....	20.00	Lamb, Finlay & Co.....	25.00
King, Mrs. Willard V....	20.00	Lambert, Mrs. Alexander..	10.00
King, Willard V.....	20.00	Lamberton, Charles L.....	10.00
King, William F.....	10.00	Lamm, Mrs. William.....	10.00
Kingsland, Mrs. A. C.....	10.00	Landon, Mrs. E. H.....	5.00
Kingsland, Mrs. Wm. M..	20.00	Landon, Francis G.....	25.00
Kingsland, Wm. M.....	20.00	Lane, Wolcott G.....	15.00
Kip, George G.....	50.00	Langdon, Woodbury G....	25.00
Kips Bay Day Nursery....	10.00	Langeloth, Jacob .....	25.00
Kirby, Miss Cornelia T..	10.00	Langley, W. H., & Co.....	10.00
Kissel, Gustav E.....	10.00	Langmann, Dr. G.....	10.00
Klaber, Maurice .....	10.00	Lanman & Kemp.....	10.00
Klee & Co.....	10.00	Lapham, Mrs. L. H.....	25.00
Knapp, Mrs. Shepherd....	10.00	Larocque, Joseph .....	10.00
Knapp, W. P.....	10.00	Lathrop, Francis .....	10.00
Knauth, Antonio .....	10.00	Lauterbach, Alfred .....	20.00

\*Deceased.

Lauterbach, Edward .....	\$10.00	Levi, Albert A.....	\$10.00
Lauterbach, Miss Helen....	10.00	Levi, Berthold .....	10.00
Lauterbach, William .....	10.00	Levi, Simson & Co.....	10.00
Lawrence, Miss Caroline T.	5.00	Levy, Emanuel .....	10.00
Lawrence Cordage Works..	25.00	Lewengood, Abraham ....	10.00
Lawrence, Cyrus J.....	10.00	Lewis & Conger.....	25.00
Lawrence, Dudley B.....	5.00	Lewis, Mrs. George R....	10.00
Lawrence, Frank R.....	25.00	Lewis, Richard V.....	10.00
Lawrence, John Burling...	10.00	Lewisohn, Adolph .....	250.00
Lawrence, Mrs. J. Burling..	10.00	Lewisohn, Leonard, Estate	
Lawrence, Mrs. Samuel....	10.00	of .....	10.00
Lawrence, W. V.....	50.00	Lichtenstein, Seamen, Es-	
Lawson, Mrs. Charles B...	10.00	tate of .....	10.00
Lawson, Wm. ....	10.00	Limburger, Richard .....	25.00
Lazard Frères .....	100.00	Lincoln, Mrs. L., Jr.....	5.00
Lazarus, Mrs. Jacob H....	10.00	Linen Thread Co., The....	10.00
Lazarus, Rosenfeld & Leh-		Linsly, Mrs. John H.....	5.00
mann .....	10.00	Lisman, F. J.....	25.00
Leaycraft, John Edgar....	10.00	Lisman, F. J., & Co.....	50.00
Le Boutillier, Miss Eliza-		Lithgow, George W.....	10.00
beth .....	3.00	Livingston, Miss Ann L...	10.00
Leclère, Miss Louise H....	10.00	Livingston, Mrs. Herman T.	25.00
Ledoux, Albert R.....	10.00	Livingston, Mrs. R. E....	10.00
Lee, Benjamin F.....	10.00	Lloyd, Francis G.....	10.00
Lee, Dr. Frederic S.....	10.00	Locke & Altherr.....	25.00
Lee, Mrs. Frederic S.....	700.00	Lockman, John T.....	10.00
Lee, Kretschmar & Co....	25.00	Lockwood, Mrs. Williston	
Lee, Wm. H. L.....	10.00	B. ....	10.00
Leeds, Wm. B.....	100.00	Loeb, James .....	50.00
Lefferts, Frederick R....	10.00	Loeb, Morris .....	60.00
Lefferts, M. C.....	10.00	Loeb & Schoenfeld Co...	10.00
Lefferts, Wm. H.....	10.00	Loewi, Valentine .....	10.00
Lehmaier, James M.....	10.00	Look, David M.....	10.00
Lehmaier, Louis A.....	5.00	Lord, Mrs. Daniel.....	10.00
Lehman Brothers .....	10.00	Lord, Franklin B.....	10.00
Lehman, Emanuel .....	50.00	Lord, Mrs. George de	
Lehman, Meyer H.....	10.00	Forest. ....	10.00
Lehn & Fink.....	25.00	Lord, Mrs. Martha M....	10.00
Leland, Francis L.....	50.00	Lord & Taylor.....	25.00
Leoser's Sons, Charles McK.	10.00	Lorsch, Mrs. H.....	3.00
Le Roy, Edward A., Jr....	5.00	Loth, Joseph, & Co.....	10.00
Levey, Edgar J.....	25.00	Lounsbery, R. P.....	10.00

Low, A. A.....	\$10.00	Manierre & Manierre.....	\$20.00
Low, C. Adolph.....	10.00	Manning, Mrs. Henry S....	25.00
Low, Hon. Seth.....	100.00	Manning, Maxwell & Moore.	20.00
Lowell, Miss Carlotta Russell.....	10.00	Mansfield, Howard .....	10.00
*Lowell, Mrs. Charles R....	100.00	Mansfield, Mrs. Howard...	10.00
Löwengard, Otto .....	10.00	Manson, Thos. L., & Co....	50.00
Luce, H. J.....	10.00	Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano Co.....	10.00
Ludeke, A., & Co.....	10.00	Marc, Theophilus M.....	10.00
Ludington, Charles H....	10.00	Marden, George S.....	10.00
Lueder, A. ....	15.00	*Markley, T. W.....	25.00
Lueders, George, & Co....	10.00	Markoe, James W., M.D...	25.00
Luquer, Mrs. Lea McIlvaine.....	10.00	Marks, Marcus M.....	10.00
Lusk, Mrs. Graham.....	10.00	Markt & Co.....	10.00
Lusk, Dr. Wm. C.....	5.00	Marquardt, H., & Co.....	10.00
Lüttgen, Walther .....	25.00	Marsh, Caleb P.....	10.00
Lydig, David .....	10.00	Marshall, Charles H.....	10.00
Lyle, John S.....	50.00	Marshall, Mrs. Emma C....	10.00
Lyman, Samuel H.....	25.00	Marshall, Louis .....	25.00
Lyon, Mrs. Caroline F....	10.00	Marshall, Spader & Co....	100.00
MacAndrews & Forbes Co..	50.00	Martin, John .....	10.00
MacDonald, Mrs. J. B....	10.00	*Martin, John S.....	25.00
MacDougall, George R....	10.00	Martin, Miss Leila R.....	10.00
Mack, Jacob W.....	10.00	Martin, W. R. H.....	25.00
MacLaren, Mrs. F.....	25.00	Martin, Wm. V.....	20.00
MacLean, Mrs. Charles F..	20.00	Martinez, M. R.....	25.00
Macnee, Mrs. Forrest.....	10.00	Marvin, Miss Elizabeth V. N. ....	10.00
MacMartin, Malcolm .....	10.00	Marvin, Miss Nannie V. N.	10.00
Macy, Francis H., Jr.....	25.00	Mason, Alfred .....	15.00
Macy, R. H., & Co.....	25.00	Mason, William .....	20.00
Mager, Mrs. F. Robert....	10.00	Masten & Nichols.....	25.00
Mahan, Capt. Alfred T....	20.00	Matthews, Brander .....	10.00
Maillard, Henry .....	5.00	Mattmann, C., Jr.....	10.00
Mainthow, S. M.....	10.00	Maurer, Henry, & Son....	10.00
Mairs, George H.....	10.00	Maxwell, Miss Matilda....	5.00
Maitland, Coppel & Co....	100.00	Maxwell, N. J.....	5.00
Malcom & Coombe.....	100.00	Maxwell, Robert .....	10.00
Mali, Mrs. Pierre.....	50.00	Maxwell, Mrs. Wm. D....	10.00
Mali, Pierre .....	10.00	Mayer, David .....	15.00
Maltby, Miss Margaret E..	1.00	Mayer, Mrs. Edna E.....	10.00
Maltine Mfg. Co.....	10.00	Mayer, Mrs. Max W.....	5.00
Man & Man.....	10.00	Mayer, Otto L.....	25.00

\*Deceased.

Mayer, Siegfried W.....	\$20.00	Mills, John Beale.....	\$10.00
Maynard, Effingham .....	25.00	*Milmine, George .....	10.00
Mayo, Mrs. Henry O.....	10.00	Milne, Alexander .....	10.00
Mead, Wm. R.....	10.00	Minot, Hooper & Co.....	25.00
Meeker, Mrs. Caroline H..	10.00	Minturn, Mrs. John W....	10.00
Mehler, Mrs. Eugene.....	25.00	Minturn, Mrs. Robert B....	25.00
Meigs, Ferris J.....	25.00	Minturn, Robert S.....	25.00
Meigs, Mrs. Ferris J.....	20.00	*Mitchell, John Murray....	5.00
Meigs, Mrs. Titus B.....	10.00	Mitchell, Mrs. Alfred.....	50.00
Melcher, John S.....	10.00	Mitchell, Edward .....	10.00
Melvin, Mrs. Theodore N..	10.00	Mitchill, Cornelius S.....	10.00
Merriam, Miss Annie L....	5.00	Model Sunday School,	
Merrill, Charles E.....	10.00	Teachers' College .....	5.00
Merrill, Charles E., Jr.....	10.00	Modry, I., & Co.....	10.00
Metcalf Bros. & Co.....	10.00	Moffat, George Barclay....	25.00
Metropolitan Tobacco Co..	10.00	Moffat, Mrs. George Bar-	
Metzger, David .....	10.00	clay .....	25.00
Meyer, Dr. Alfred.....	10.00	Moffat, Mrs. R. Burnham..	25.00
Meyer, Charles G.....	5.00	Moir, Mrs. Wm.....	100.00
Meyer, Cord, Co.....	10.00	Monroe, Robert Grier.....	25.00
Meyer, Harry H.....	10.00	Montant, Alphonse .....	10.00
Meyer, Henry C.....	10.00	Montant, Jules A.....	10.00
Meyer, Dr. Willy.....	10.00	Montgomery, George L....	10.00
Meyer, Wm., & Co.....	10.00	Moore, Mrs. C. de R.....	10.00
Michelbacher, S. ....	5.00	Moore, Mrs. Edward C....	10.00
Milbank, Albert J.....	10.00	Moore, Edward C., Jr.....	10.00
Milbank, Joseph .....	100.00	Moore, George G.....	10.00
Milbank, Mrs. Joseph.....	50.00	Moore, John Chandler.....	5.00
Miles, Frederick B.....	10.00	Moore, W. H. Helme.....	10.00
Milholland, John E.....	10.00	Moore & Schley.....	500.00
Millard, Miss Ethel Ely....	10.00	Moran, Mrs. Daniel E.....	10.00
Miller, Dr. C. G.....	100.00	Morawetz, Victor .....	10.00
Miller, Daniel S.....	10.00	Morgan, Miss Caroline L...	100.00
Miller Doull Co.....	20.00	Morgan, E. D.....	10.00
Miller, George Macculloch..	5.00	Morgan, Henry K., Jr....	10.00
Miller, Dr. George N.....	25.00	Morgan, Mrs. John B.....	100.00
Millett, Roe & Hagen.....	25.00	Morgan, J. Pierpont.....	5,000.00
Milligan & Higgins Glue Co.	10.00	Morgan, Mrs. J. Pierpont..	50.00
Milliken, Edward F.....	50.00	Morgan, J. P., & Co.....	1,000.00
Milliken, S. M.....	10.00	Morgan, J. P., Jr.....	25.00
Mills, D. O.....	200.00	Morgan, Mrs. J. P., Jr....	25.00
Mills & Gibb.....	10.00	Morgan, Miss Ursula J....	10.00

Morgan's Sons Co., Enoch..	\$10.00	McClure Newspaper Syndi-	
Morgenthau, Mrs. Henry..	5.00	cate, The.....	\$10.00
Morningstar, J. ....	10.00	McCord, Wm. H.....	25.00
Morris, Mrs. A. Newbold..	10.00	McCreery, Mrs. James....	10.00
Morris, James .....	10.00	McCreery, James, & Co....	10.00
Morris, Dr. Lewis Ruther-		McCreery, Mrs. Richard...	5.00
ford. ....	10.00	McCulloh, Allan .....	10.00
Morrison, Mrs. George Aus-		McCullough, Mrs. John G..	10.00
tin. ....	10.00	McCutcheon, James, & Co..	20.00
Morse, E. Rollins, & Bro...	25.00	McGrane, Hugh D.....	5.00
Morton, Henry S.....	10.00	McHarg, Miss H. P.....	2.00
Morton, Hon. Levi P.....	50.00	McIndoe, Peter W.....	10.00
Morton, Mrs. Levi P.....	10.00	McKee, Mrs. J. R.....	15.00
Morton, Quincy L.....	25.00	McKeever, J. Lawrence....	10.00
Mosenthal, H. ....	10.00	McKesson, John, Jr.....	25.00
Mosle Brothers .....	100.00	McKesson, Irving .....	2.00
Mott, J. L. B.....	25.00	McKim, Rev. Haslett.....	50.00
Mott, J. L., Iron Works....	20.00	McKim, John A.....	100.00
Mott, Jordan L.....	10.00	McKim, Robert V.....	10.00
Mott, Wm. F.....	10.00	McKim, Miss Susan M....	10.00
Mourraille, Mrs. Gustave..	2.00	McLaughlin, Arthur W....	10.00
Muller, Miss Margaret L..	10.00	McLean, James .....	10.00
Müller, Schall & Co.....	100.00	McLean, John S.....	10.00
Mulligan, C. R.....	10.00	McLoughlin Brothers ....	10.00
Mulry, Thomas M.....	10.00	McMahon James .....	25.00
Munn, Charles A.....	25.00	McMahon, Gen'l Martin T.	10.00
Munn, O. D.....	25.00	McMillin, Emerson .....	25.00
Munroe, Mrs. Henry Whit-		McWilliam, Mrs. J.....	10.00
ney. ....	25.00	Nathan, Frederick .....	10.00
Munroe, John, & Co.....	100.00	Naylor & Co.....	25.00
Munsell, Eugene, & Co....	10.00	Neave, Mrs. Charles.....	10.00
Murray, J. Archibald.....	10.00	Nesbit, Miss Jean L.....	5.00
Murray, N. J.....	5.00	Neustadter, Mrs. Henry...	200.00
Murray, Robert M.....	10.00	Newbold, Miss Catherine A.	10.00
Mygatt, Lemuel C.....	10.00	Newborg, Moses .....	10.00
McAlpin, Charles W.....	10.00	New England Society (also	
McAlpin, Dr. D. Hunter, Jr.	25.00	\$300 for relief work)....	300.00
McAlpin, George L.....	10.00	Newman, Isidore, & Sons..	50.00
McBurney, Charles I.....	25.00	New York Architectural	
McBurney, Mrs. M. W....	15.00	Terra Cotta Co.....	10.00
McCagg, Mrs. Louis Butler.	10.00	New York Foundling Hos-	
McClellan, Mrs. George B.	25.00	pital .....	10.00



New York Ophthalmic Hospital .....	\$10.00	Oppenheimer, Mrs. D. E. . . .	\$10.00
Niagara Electro Chemical Co. ....	25.00	Oppenheimer, Dr. Henry S. ....	10.00
Nichols, Acosta .....	10.00	Oppenheimer, Mrs. Laura S. ....	10.00
Nichols, Mrs. George L. ....	10.00	Ordemann, Carl .....	5.00
Nichols, John W. T. ....	10.00	Ordway, Samuel H. ....	10.00
Nicoll, James C. ....	10.00	Ortgies, John .....	5.00
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. ....	25.00	Osborn, Wm. Church. ....	50.00
Norris, Henry D. ....	10.00	Otis Elevator Co. ....	10.00
Norris, Mrs. Joseph P. ....	10.00	Otterbein, H. J. ....	10.00
North Side Board of Trade. ....	10.00	Ovington, Theodore T. ....	2.00
North, Thomas M. ....	25.00	Owens & Phillips. ....	10.00
Notman, John .....	10.00	Pabst, W. ....	3.00
Nourse, Charles J., Jr. ....	10.00	Pacific Coast Borax Co. ....	10.00
Oakman, Walter G. ....	10.00	Page, Edward D. ....	10.00
Oberndorf, David .....	10.00	Page, Henry W. A. ....	10.00
O'Brien, Hon. Wm. J. ....	10.00	Page, W. H., Jr. ....	10.00
Obrig, Mrs. Adolph. ....	10.00	Pagenstecher, Mrs. Albrecht. ....	10.00
O'Connor, Thomas H. ....	10.00	Palmer, Stephen S. ....	50.00
O'Donohue, Miss Teresa R. ....	10.00	Parish, Daniel, Jr. ....	10.00
Oelrichs & Co. ....	200.00	Parish, Miss Helen. ....	10.00
Ogden, Charles W. ....	10.00	Parish, Henry .....	20.00
Ogden, Mrs. Charles W. ....	20.00	Parish, Mrs. Henry, Jr. ....	10.00
Ogden, Mrs. Harriet V. ....	10.00	Parish, Miss Susan D. ....	10.00
Ogden, Miss Mary F. ....	20.00	Park, Mrs. Trenor L. ....	10.00
O'Jaffe & Pinkus. ....	10.00	Park, Dr. Wm. Hallock. ....	10.00
Olcott, Eben E. ....	10.00	Parker & McIntyre. ....	5.00
Olcott, Frederick P. ....	25.00	Parkin, Miss Isabella. ....	10.00
Ollesheimer, Mrs. H. ....	10.00	Parkin, The Misses. ....	10.00
Olyphant, F. Murray. ....	10.00	Parsell, Mrs. Henry V. ....	5.00
Olyphant, J. Kensett. ....	25.00	Parshall, Mrs. DeWitt. ....	5.00
Olyphant, Robert .....	10.00	Parsons, Mrs. Charles. ....	25.00
Olyphant, Mrs. Robert. ....	10.00	Parsons, Charles W. ....	10.00
Olyphant, R. M. ....	20.00	Parsons, Mrs. Edwin. ....	20.00
Onderdonk, Andrew J. ....	3.00	Parsons, Herbert .....	20.00
Oothout, Mrs. William. ....	25.00	Parsons, Mrs. Herbert. ....	10.00
Opdycke, Mrs. Emerson. ....	5.00	Parsons, John E. ....	10.00
Opdyke, Wm. S. ....	25.00	Parsons, Wm. Barclay. ....	5.00
Openhym, Mrs. Adolphe. ....	5.00	Parsons, Wm. H. ....	10.00
Openhym, Wm., & Sons. ....	10.00	Passavant & Co. ....	25.00
Oppenheimer, Mrs. Anton. ....	10.00	Paterson, Robert W. ....	25.00
		Patterson, Miss C. H. ....	5.00

Peabody, Mrs. Arthur J....	\$5.00	Pincoff, P. A.....	\$3.00
Peabody, Dr. George L....	10.00	Piva, Celestino .....	25.00
Peaslee, Dr. Edward H....	10.00	Planten, John R.....	200.00
Peck, Wm. E., & Co.....	10.00	Plaut, Albert .....	10.00
Pedersen, Frederick M....	2.00	Plaut, Joseph .....	25.00
Pedersen, Dr. James.....	10.00	Plunkitt, Hon. George W..	10.00
Peierls, S., & Co.....	10.00	Poel, F. ....	25.00
Pell, Alfred Duane.....	25.00	Poggenburg, Henry F.....	10.00
Pell, Miss Frances.....	25.00	Polk, Frank L.....	20.00
Pell, Herbert C.....	10.00	Polk, Mrs. Wm. M.....	25.00
Penfold, Edmund .....	10.00	Pollock, Walter B.....	10.00
Penfold, Miss Josephine...	50.00	Pomroy Brothers .....	25.00
Penfold, Wm. Hall.....	100.00	Pond, Mrs. Charles F....	5.00
Penniman, George H.....	25.00	Porter Bros. & Co.....	10.00
Penniman, Mrs. Mary.....	10.00	Porter, Mrs. Frank B.....	25.00
Pennington, John .....	25.00	Post, Abram S.....	5.00
Perceval, Mrs. Charles.....	2.00	Post & Flagg.....	100.00
Perine, Miss Elsie.....	5.00	Post, Mrs. George B.....	5.00
Perkins, George W.....	1,000.00	Post, Mrs. H. A. V.....	10.00
Perkins, Goodwin & Co...	10.00	Postlethwaite, J. E.....	5.00
Perry, Dr. John Gardner..	15.00	Postley, Clarence A.....	10.00
Perry, W. A.....	10.00	Pott, James, & Co.....	5.00
Peters, Samuel T.....	10.00	Potter, A. ....	10.00
Peters, Mrs. Wm. R.....	25.00	Potter, Miss Blanche.....	10.00
Peterson, Dr. Frederick...	5.00	Potter, Mrs. E. N., Jr.....	10.00
Peterson, Mrs. Wilson....	20.00	Potter, Miss Martha.....	50.00
Pettigrew, R. H.....	2.00	Prentice, Robert Kelly....	10.00
Pfister & Vogel Leather Co.	10.00	Pretzfeld & Co.....	10.00
Phelps, Mrs. Anson G....	25.00	Price, Mrs. Bruce.....	10.00
Phelps, Mrs. Charles.....	5.00	Price, Mrs. J. M.....	5.00
Philbin, Eugene A.....	75.00	Prime, Miss Mary R.....	10.00
Philbrick, E. C.....	10.00	Prince & Whitely.....	10.00
Phillips, The Charles H., Chemical Co. ....	10.00	Probst, Wetzlar & Co.....	100.00
Phipps, Henry .....	1,000.00	Proctor, David Gould.....	10.00
Phoenix, Lloyd .....	10.00	Prosser, Thomas, & Son...	25.00
Phoenix, Phillips .....	10.00	Proudfit, Alexander C....	15.00
Pierce, Winslow S.....	100.00	Prudden, Dr. T. Mitchell..	10.00
Pillot, Miss C.....	70.00	Pullman, John, & Co.....	25.00
Pinchot, Gifford .....	10.00	Pulsford, J. E.....	20.00
Pinchot, James W.....	25.00	Punnett, A. N.....	5.00
Pinchot, Mrs. James W....	25.00	Purdy, J. Harsen.....	10.00
		Purdy, J. Henry.....	10.00

Purdy, Wm. Macneven....	\$15.00	Rice, Mrs. Wm. B.....	\$20.00
Putnam, George L.....	5.00	Richard, Auguste .....	50.00
Putnam's Sons, G. P.....	10.00	Richard, Oscar L.....	10.00
Pyle, James Tolman.....	25.00	Richards, Jeremiah .....	10.00
Pyle, James, & Sons.....	25.00	Richards, Mrs. Wm. R....	5.00
Pyne, M. Taylor.....	50.00	Ridder, Herman .....	10.00
Raht, Charles .....	100.00	Riess, Leo .....	10.00
Rainsford, Rev. Wm. S., D.D. ....	10.00	Riker, Mrs. John L.....	25.00
Ralli Brothers .....	10.00	Riker, Wm. J.....	50.00
Rand, Charles F.....	20.00	Ripley, Julian A.....	10.00
Rand, Mrs. Charles F.....	25.00	Ripley, Louis A.....	10.00
Rand, George C.....	25.00	Risley, G. H.....	25.00
Randolph, Stuart F.....	50.00	Rives, George L.....	10.00
Rapallo, Mrs. Helen S....	10.00	Robb, Hon. J. Hampden....	50.00
Rathbone, Robert C.....	10.00	Robb, John T.....	2.00
Rauch, Mrs. William.....	10.00	Robbins, Chandler .....	25.00
Raymond, Charles H.....	25.00	Robbins, Miss Harriet L...	5.00
Raymond, Rossiter W.....	10.00	Robbins, Herbert D.....	10.00
Read, George R.....	5.00	Roberts, G. Theodore.....	20.00
Read, Wm. A.....	100.00	Roberts, Miss Mary M....	10.00
Real Estate Trust Co.....	10.00	Robertson, Albert .....	10.00
Redfield, Henry S.....	5.00	Robertson, Julius .....	10.00
Redmond, Miss Emily.....	15.00	Robins, Francis F.....	20.00
Redmond, Goold H.....	25.00	Robinson, Dr. Beverley....	5.00
Redmond & Co.....	100.00	Robinson, Mrs. Douglas, Jr.	25.00
Rees' Sons, Hans.....	10.00	Robinson, Eli K.....	50.00
Reichhelm, E. P., & Co....	10.00	Robinson, Mrs. G. H.....	25.00
Reid, Daniel G.....	125.00	Robinson, Mrs. John A....	30.00
Relief Committee of Young Women's Christian Ass'n.	10.00	Robinson, Mrs. J. H.....	5.00
Relief Department Calvary Parish. ....	10.00	Rockefeller, John D.....	4,000.00
Renwick, Aspinwall & Owen. ....	10.00	Rockefeller, William .....	250.00
Rhineland, Miss Laura V.	10.00	Rockefeller, Mrs. Wm. G...	25.00
Rhineland, Philip .....	5.00	Rockwell, Mrs. Ellen R....	1.00
Rhineland, Miss Serena...	50.00	Rockwell, Miss Hannah M.	10.00
Rhineland, William .....	25.00	Rodewald, F. L.....	10.00
Rhoades, Miss Henrietta...	10.00	Roe, Charles F.....	10.00
Rhoades, John Harsen....	10.00	Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. ....	25.00
Rhoades, Lyman .....	10.00	Rogers, E. L.....	10.00
Rice, Henry .....	10.00	Rogers, Frances .....	10.00
		Rogers, Henry P.....	10.00
		Rogers, Noah C.....	20.00
		Rogers, Robert Fletcher...	5.00

Rohe & Brother.....	\$25.00	Sallinger, Edward .....	\$25.00
Rollins, E. A.....	10.00	Salomon, William .....	10.00
Roome, Rev. Claudius M...	10.00	Sanderson, Hon. Percy.....	20.00
Roosevelt, Mrs. James A...	25.00	Sands, Mrs. B. Aymar.....	10.00
Roosevelt, Mrs. J. West....	10.00	Sanford, George B.....	5.00
Roosevelt, Mrs. Kate S....	10.00	Sanitas Co. (Ltd.).....	10.00
Roosevelt, Robert B.....	25.00	Sargent, Miss Georgiana W.	15.00
Roosevelt, Mrs. Theodore..	35.00	Sargent, Wm. D.....	25.00
Roosevelt, W. Emlen.....	50.00	Satterlee, Mrs. George B...	5.00
Root, Charles T.....	10.00	Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs.	
Root, Hon. Elihu.....	25.00	Herbert L. ....	100.00
Rose, S. J.....	5.00	Sawyer & Blake.....	10.00
Roseff, Samuel .....	10.00	Sayre, Miss Mary Hall....	10.00
Rosenberg, Henry .....	5.00	Sbarboro, Augustus .....	10.00
Rosenwald, Sigmund .....	10.00	Scarborough, Mrs. C. R....	10.00
Ross, Wm. A., & Bro.....	10.00	Schaefer, Edward C.....	10.00
Ross, Mrs. Wm. A.....	10.00	Schaefer, The F. & M.,	
Rossbach, Jacob .....	10.00	Brewing Co. ....	20.00
Rossiter, E. V. W.....	10.00	Schafer, Samuel M.....	10.00
R. & G. Corset Co.....	10.00	Schefer, Schramm & Vogel.	10.00
Rothschild Bros. & Co....	10.00	*Schenck, Miss A. H.....	10.00
Rothschild, Mrs. Jacob....	10.00	Schermerhorn, Mrs. Wm. C.	100.00
Rothschild, M. D.....	10.00	Schieffelin & Co.....	10.00
Rowe, B. W.....	10.00	Schieffelin, Mrs. H. Maun-	
Rowland, Thomas F.....	25.00	sell .....	50.00
Runyon, C. R.....	10.00	Schieffelin, Mrs. Wm. Jay..	10.00
Rusch, Henry A.....	10.00	Schiff, Jacob H.....	200.00
Rusch & Co.....	10.00	Schiff, Mortimer L.....	500.00
Russell, Charles H.....	10.00	Schirmer, G., Corporation..	25.00
Russell, Horace .....	25.00	Schley, William T.....	10.00
Russell, Mrs. S. Howland..	5.00	Schmidt, Mrs. C. F.....	5.00
Ruszits Fur Co., John.....	10.00	Schoellkopf, Hartford &	
Ryle, Wm., & Co.....	10.00	Hanna Co. ....	10.00
Sachs, Mrs. J.....	5.00	Scholle Brothers .....	5.00
Sachs, Mrs. Samuel.....	10.00	Schott, Charles M., Jr.....	10.00
Sachs, Samuel .....	15.00	Schram, Dr. Charles.....	10.00
Sackett, Henry Woodward.	10.00	Schroeder, Mrs. Francis...	20.00
Sadler, Dr. Michael E.....	25.00	Schroeder, Wm., & Co.....	10.00
Sage, Dean .....	10.00	Schulman, Morris S.....	4.75
Sague, James E.....	10.00	Schulz & Ruckgaber.....	50.00
Sahlein, Moses .....	10.00	Schuyler, Miss Louisa Lee..	20.00
Sahler, Mrs. Adeliza F.....	20.00	Schwab, Miss Henrietta M.	10.00

\*Deceased.

Schwarz, Miss A.....	\$5.00	Sherman, Frederick Taylor.	\$5.00
Schwarz, F. A. O.....	10.00	Sherman, George .....	10.00
Schwarz, Miss I.....	5.00	Sherman, Reid & Co.....	10.00
Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co. ....	25.00	Sherman, Wm. Watts.....	10.00
Schweyer, Edward .....	10.00	Sherwood, A. M.....	10.00
Schwob, Adolphe .....	10.00	Sherwood, Mrs. Nancy L..	10.00
Scott, Dr. Albert L.....	20.00	Sibley, Mrs. Hiram W....	10.00
Scott, George S.....	50.00	Sickels, Robert .....	15.00
Scott, Mrs. George S.....	50.00	Sidenberg, G. ....	10.00
Scott, William .....	10.00	Sidway, Mrs. Jonathan....	10.00
Scribner, Arthur H.....	10.00	Siedenburg, Reinhard ....	10.00
Scribner, Mrs. J. Blair....	10.00	Siegbert, Samuel .....	10.00
Scribner's Sons, Charles...	10.00	Siegmán, Henry .....	10.00
Seager, Prof. Henry R....	10.00	Sieker, Rev. Otto.....	10.00
Seach, Wm. H.....	10.00	Sills, John S., & Sons.....	10.00
Searle, Haskell A.....	20.00	Simmons, John, Co.....	10.00
Seccomb, Mrs. E. A.....	3.00	Simmons, Wm. C.....	20.00
See, A. B., Electric Elevator Co. ....	10.00	Simonds, Mrs. Frederick W.	10.00
Seligman, Prof. Edwin R. A. ....	10.00	Simonsfeld, Mrs. Julius....	5.00
Seligman, George W.....	25.00	Simpson, Ernest L.....	15.00
Seligman, Mrs. Henry....	10.00	Sinclair, John .....	15.00
Seligman, Isaac N.....	1,000.00	Sing, Miss Annie.....	10.00
Seligman, Mrs. Isaac N....	10.00	Singer Manufacturing Co..	100.00
Seligman, Mrs. Jefferson...	10.00	Skeel, Mrs. Roswell, Jr....	10.00
Seligman, Mrs. Jesse.....	10.00	Skeel, Roswell, Jr.....	10.00
Seligman, J. & W., & Co... 500.00		Skiddy, Mrs. W. W.....	25.00
Seligman, Maurice .....	10.00	Skiddy, W. W.....	25.00
Seligman, Mrs. Theodore..	5.00	Skidmore, Samuel T.....	25.00
Seton, Alfred, Jr.....	25.00	Slade, Arthur J.....	5.00
Sexton, Lawrence E.....	10.00	Slade, Francis Louis.....	25.00
Sharp & Dohme.....	10.00	Slade, Miss Mabel.....	20.00
Sharpe, Severyn B.....	10.00	Sloan, Benson B.....	10.00
Shaw, Charles H.....	20.00	Sloane, Charles W.....	10.00
Sheldon, Mrs. Edwin B....	10.00	Sloane, Henry T.....	25.00
Sheldon, Frederic .....	10.00	Sloane, Wm. D.....	50.00
Sheldon, James O.....	10.00	Small, Mrs. Martin.....	10.00
Sheldon, Wm. C., & Co....	50.00	Smillie, James D.....	10.00
Shepard, Mrs. Elliott F....	50.00	Smith, Mrs. A. Alexander..	5.00
Sherman, Charles A.....	25.00	Smith, Mrs. Alfred H....	10.00
Sherman, Mrs. Charles E..	10.00	Smith, Alfred H., & Co....	10.00
		Smith, Dr. Andrew H.....	10.00
		Smith, Baker & Co. of Japan. ....	10.00



Smith, Mrs. Charles D....	\$20.00	Stanton Bros.....	\$10.00
Smith, Charles Stewart....	10.00	Stanton, Mrs. John.....	10.00
Smith, E. Reuel.....	20.00	Stanton, Louis L.....	5.00
Smith, George C.....	10.00	Starr, M. Allen, M.D.....	10.00
Smith, Mrs. George W.....	10.00	Stebbins, George L.....	10.00
Smith, Hogg & Co.....	10.00	Steele, Charles .....	10.00
Smith, James Rufus.....	10.00	Steers, James R.....	10.00
Smith, Wm. Alexander....	10.00	Stein, Mrs. A.....	10.00
Smith, Rev. Wilton Merle, D.D. ....	10.00	Stein, Mrs. C.....	5.00
Smith, W. Wheeler.....	10.00	Steindler, Edward .....	10.00
Smithers, F. S.....	25.00	Steinhardt, Henry .....	10.00
Smithers, F. S., & Co.....	100.00	Steinway, Frederick T....	25.00
Smithers & Reimer.....	25.00	Steinway & Sons.....	25.00
Society for Employment and Relief of Poor Women..	10.00	Stella, Dr. Antonio.....	10.00
Society for Relief Poor Widows with Small Chil- dren. ....	25.00	Stephens, Olin J.....	10.00
Solinger & Co.....	10.00	Stephens, T. W., & Co....	5.00
Solomon, Henry .....	10.00	Stern, Benjamin .....	25.00
Soosmith, Charles .....	10.00	Stern Brothers .....	25.00
Soper, Mrs. Arthur W....	100.00	Stern Brothers & Co.....	10.00
Spackman, Wm. M.....	10.00	Stern Brothers & Co.....	10.00
Spalding, A. G., & Bros....	10.00	Stern, Mrs. Leopold.....	5.00
Spalding, Dr. G. A.....	15.00	Stern, Mrs. Louis.....	20.00
Spectator Company, The..	10.00	Sternau, S., & Co.....	10.00
Spencer, Samuel .....	10.00	Sternfeld, Julius .....	5.00
Speyer & Co.....	250.00	Stetson, Francis Lynde....	150.00
Speyer, James .....	1,100.00	Stettheimer, A. ....	10.00
Speyer, Leo .....	10.00	Stettiner Brothers .....	10.00
Spofford, Paul N.....	10.00	Stevens, Sanford & Handy.	10.00
Spool Cotton Co.....	100.00	Stevens, Mrs. Byam K....	10.00
St. Denis Hotel.....	10.00	Stevens, Frederic W.....	10.00
St. George, Edward D.....	10.00	Stevens, Mrs. J. R.....	10.00
St. George's Society of N.Y.	25.00	Stevens, T. H.....	10.00
St. Ignatius Church.....	10.00	Stevenson, R. W.....	25.00
St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church .....	10.00	Steward, Mrs. D. Jackson..	10.00
St. Michael's Church.....	10.00	Stewart, Lisenard .....	10.00
St. Thomas' Church.....	10.00	Stewart, Mrs. Robert.....	5.00
Stadler, Charles A.....	25.00	Stewart, Wm. Rhinelander.	25.00
Standish, Mrs. Myles.....	10.00	Stieglitz, Albert .....	10.00
		Stillman, Miss Clara F....	10.00
		Stillman, T. E.....	25.00
		Stimson, Henry L.....	10.00
		Stine, J. R., & Co.....	10.00
		Stockwell, Mrs. M. Louise..	25.00

Stoiber, Louis .....	\$5.00	Swords, Henry C.....	\$10.00
Stokes, Anson Phelps.....	25.00	Swords, Miss P. Caroline..	10.00
Stokes, Mrs. Anson Phelps.	50.00	Symington, Albert .....	10.00
Stokes, I. N. Phelps.....	10.00	Taber, Miss Mary.....	5.00
Stokes, Mrs. I. N. Phelps..	10.00	Taggart, Rush .....	25.00
Stoll, H. S.....	5.36	Tailer, Edward N.....	10.00
Stolzenburg, George C. P..	2.00	Talcott, James .....	10.00
Stone, Miss Annie.....	25.00	Tams, J. Frederic.....	10.00
Stone, Edwin .....	25.00	Tanenbaum, Leon .....	10.00
Stone, Miss Ellen J.....	25.00	Tappin, Mrs. John C.....	10.00
Stone, Mrs. George F.....	10.00	Tatlock, John .....	10.00
Stone, Mason A.....	10.00	Taylor, Mrs. Augustus C..	10.00
Stone, Sumner R.....	25.00	Taylor, Douglas .....	10.00
Story, Mrs. Marion.....	10.00	Taylor, George .....	10.00
Strassberger, R. W.....	5.00	Taylor, Mrs. Henry Osborn.	10.00
Straus, Isidor .....	10.00	Taylor, Howard .....	10.00
Strauss, Albert .....	10.00	Taylor, Mrs. Mary S.....	10.00
Strauss, Charles .....	10.00	Taylor, Stevenson .....	10.00
Strebeigh, Lefferts .....	10.00	Ten Broeck, Mrs. Joanna	
Street & Smith.....	10.00	H. H. ....	50.00
Streit, Mrs. Samuel F.....	12.00	Terry, John T.....	25.00
Strobridge, Mrs. George E.	5.00	Thacher, Thomas .....	20.00
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co....	10.00	Thalmann, Ernst .....	10.00
Strong, Mr. and Mrs.		Thaw, Edward .....	100.00
Charles A. ....	25.00	Thayer, Harry Bates.....	10.00
Strong, Sturgis & Co.....	100.00	Thiele, E. ....	10.00
Strong, Wm. E.....	25.00	Thomas, Seth E.....	10.00
Strouse, Ned .....	10.00	Thomas, Mrs. T. Gaillard..	20.00
Stuart, James M.....	10.00	Thompson, David W.....	10.00
Sturges, Henry C.....	25.00	Thompson, Mrs. F. F.....	200.00
Sturges, Miss M. F.....	10.00	Thompson, Mrs. Joseph T.	50.00
Sturges, Wm. C.....	25.00	Thompson, Morris S.....	25.00
Stuyvesant, A. V. H.....	100.00	Thompson, Rev. Walter,	
Stuyvesant, Rutherford ...	100.00	D.D. ....	10.00
Sullivan, Mrs. James.....	10.00	Thomson, John W.....	10.00
Sullivan, Mrs. Walter S....	10.00	Thorburn, Mrs. James M..	5.00
Sulzberger, Cyrus L.....	10.00	Thorburn, James M., & Co.	20.00
Surette, Mrs. Thomas Whit-		Thorne, Edwin .....	25.00
ney. ....	10.00	Thorne, Miss Eliza A.....	10.00
Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co....	10.00	Thorne, Jonathan .....	20.00
Sutro Brothers' Braid Co..	25.00	Thorne, Samuel .....	50.00
Sweet, Edward, & Co.....	10.00	Thorne, W. V. S.....	10.00
Swift, Dr. and Mrs. E. P..	5.00	Thouron, Mrs. E. A.....	10.00

Thurn, Mme. L.....	\$5.00	Ullman, Joseph.....	\$10.00
Tide Water Oil Co.....	50.00	Ulmann, Bernhard, & Co...	10.00
Tide Water Pipe Co.....	50.00	Underwood, F. D.....	10.00
Tiedemann, Theodore.....	25.00	United Hebrew Charities..	25.00
Tiffany, Charles L.....	10.00	University Publishing Co...	10.00
Tiffany & Co.....	100.00	Unterberg, I. ....	10.00
Tiffany, Louis C.....	100.00	Untermeyer, Charles S....	5.00
Tillinghast, Mrs. W. H....	10.00	Upham, H. H., & Co.....	10.00
Timmermann, H. G.....	10.00	Uptegrove, Wm. E.....	10.00
Timpson, James .....	100.00	Valentine, Mrs. C. A.....	10.00
Timpson, Mrs. James.....	25.00	Valentine, Herbert .....	10.00
Tod, J. Kennedy, & Co....	25.00	Valentine, Mrs. Lawson...	10.00
Todd, Mrs. Henry A.....	5.00	Valentine, Mrs. T. S.....	25.00
Toel, Everard G.....	10.00	Valentine, T. S.....	25.00
Tomkins, Calvin .....	10.00	Van Beuren, A., & Co....	10.00
Tompkins, Hamilton B....	10.00	Van Beuren, Mrs. Freder- ick T. ....	10.00
Torrance, Henry, Jr.....	1.00	Van Brunt, J. R.....	10.00
Torrance, N. F.....	5.00	Vanderbilt, Wm. K.....	100.00
Tower & Sherwood.....	25.00	Vanderhoef, G. W.....	25.00
Towne, Henry R.....	25.00	Vanderpoel, Mrs. John A..	10.00
Townsend, John H.....	5.00	Van Duzer, H. S.....	25.00
Tracy & Co.....	25.00	Van Emburgh, Mrs. D. B..	10.00
Trask, Spencer .....	10.00	Van Emburgh & Atterbury.	100.00
Trask, Spencer & Co.....	250.00	Van Ingen, Mrs. E. H....	200.00
Trautmann, Bailey & Blam- pey. ....	10.00	Van Namee, Mrs. E.....	5.00
Travers, George W.....	10.00	Van Pelt, Mr. and Mrs. Gil- bert S. ....	10.00
Treat, Converse & Co....	25.00	Van Santvoord, Miss Anna T. ....	5.00
Trevor, Mrs. John B.....	50.00	Van Volkenburgh, Mrs. Thomas S. ....	10.00
Trimble, Mrs. Merritt....	10.00	Van Wagenen, Bleecker....	10.00
Trowbridge, F. K.....	25.00	Van Wagenen, Miss Kate..	5.00
Trowbridge, James A.....	10.00	Van Winkle, Edgar B.....	5.00
Trowbridge, Miss Louise A.	4.00	Van Winkle, Miss Mary D.	20.00
Tucker, Mrs. Allen.....	10.00	Veit, B. ....	5.00
Tucker, Winfield .....	10.00	Veit, Mrs. R. C.....	10.00
Tuckerman, Alfred .....	25.00	Vermilye & Co.....	250.00
Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Paul. ....	10.00	Vietor, Frederick, & Ache- lis. ....	10.00
Turnbull, Mrs. Ramsay....	5.00	Vietor, Mrs. George F....	25.00
Tyler, Frank S.....	25.00	Villard, Mrs. Henry.....	25.00
Tyndale, Hector H.....	5.00		
Uhl, Edward .....	100.00		
Uhlmann, S. & F.....	10.00		

Villard, Oswald Garrison...	\$25.00	Webb & Prall.....	\$50.00
Violet, Atwood & Co.....	25.00	Webster, C. B.....	10.00
Vogelstein, L. ....	10.00	Webster, Mrs. Sidney.....	50.00
Völzing, Frederick .....	10.00	Weekes, Mrs. John A.....	10.00
Von der Muhll, Alfred.....	10.00	Weeks, W. Holden.....	10.00
Von Hoffmann, L., & Co...	100.00	Wehle, Theodore .....	10.00
Voorhees, Rev. J. Brownlee.	5.00	Weigle, Charles H.....	10.00
Voss & Stern.....	10.00	Welch, Holme & Clark Co.	25.00
Waddington, George .....	10.00	Weld, Stephen M., & Co...	10.00
Wade, Alfred B.....	10.00	Welles, Benjamin .....	25.00
Wadsworth, Clarence S....	10.00	Welling, Mrs. Charles H...	20.00
Waentig, Charles R.....	10.00	Wells, Mrs. John.....	10.00
Wagner, John .....	10.00	Wells, Miss Julia Chester..	15.00
Wagner, Mrs. John.....	10.00	Wendell, Fay & Co.....	10.00
Wales, Mrs. Salem H....	10.00	Wentworth, Mrs. Thomas	
Walker, Wm. I.....	25.00	F. ....	15.00
*Wallace, Lewis .....	10.00	Werner, Prof. Adolph....	10.00
Wallace, Miss Mary C....	10.00	Wesendonck, Lorenz & Co.	10.00
Wallach, Leopold .....	10.00	Wesendonck, Miss Toni...	10.00
Waller, Miss Anna.....	10.00	Wessels, C., & Bro.....	5.00
Walter, Martin .....	1.00	Westcott, Robert E.....	35.00
Walter, Mrs. Wm. J.....	10.00	West End Collegiate	
Walton, G. A.....	5.00	Church. ....	10.00
Wanamaker, John .....	25.00	Wetmore, C. W.....	10.00
Warburg, Felix M.....	500.00	Wetmore, Edmund .....	10.00
Warburg, Paul M.....	600.00	Wetmore, John McE., M.D.	10.00
Warburton, Frederick J....	125.00	Wettlaufer, Frederick W..	10.00
Ward, J. G.....	10.00	Wharton, Mrs. Edward R..	25.00
Ward, Miss M. M.....	10.00	Wheeler, Miss Emily M....	10.00
Wardwell, Wm. T.....	25.00	Wheeler, Everett P.....	10.00
Waring, Mrs. Fannie M....	10.00	Wheeler, Frederick Meriam.	5.00
Warner Brothers Co.....	10.00	Wheeler & Wilson Manu-	
Warner, Mrs. Henry S....	10.00	facturing Co. ....	10.00
Warren, Dorman T.....	10.00	Wheelock, Dr. George G...	10.00
Warren, Whitney .....	10.00	Wheelwright, Miss Eliza-	
Washburn, John H.....	10.00	beth G. ....	10.00
Washburn, Wm. Ives.....	5.00	Whitall, Tatum Co.....	50.00
Wassermann Brothers ....	100.00	White, Alfred T.....	10.00
Watjen, Toel, & Co.....	20.00	White, G. B.....	25.00
Watson, A. W.....	5.00	White, Horace .....	25.00
Watson, C. W.....	25.00	White, Mrs. Joseph M....	10.00
Watson, J. Henry.....	20.00	White, Mrs. Leonard D....	10.00
Wayland, C. N.....	25.00	White, Miss May W.....	50.00

\* Deceased.

White, The S. S., Dental Manufacturing Co. ....	\$10.00	Williams, Sherman .....	\$5.00
White, Stanford .....	10.00	Williams, William .....	10.00
White, W. A. ....	10.00	Williamson, Mrs. D. D. ....	10.00
Whitehead, A. Pennington. ....	10.00	Willson, Adams & Co. ....	60.00
Whiting, Miss Gertrude. ....	10.00	Wilmerding, L. K. ....	10.00
Whiting, Giles .....	10.00	Wilson, Henry B. ....	25.00
Whitley, Thomas .....	5.00	Wilson, Mrs. Henry S. ....	10.00
*Whitlock, Bache McE. ....	10.00	Wilson, R. T., & Co. ....	100.00
Whitman, Mrs. Sarah A. ....	10.00	Wilson, Watson & Herbert. ....	50.00
Whitney, A. R. ....	100.00	Winthrop, Bronson .....	25.00
Whitney, A. R., Jr., & Co. ....	10.00	Winthrop, Mrs. Buchanan. .	10.00
Whitney, Edward B. ....	10.00	Winthrop, Egerton L. ....	100.00
Whitney, Edward F. ....	100.00	Winthrop, Egerton L., Jr. .	10.00
Whitney, Mrs. William. ....	10.00	Winthrop, Mrs. Grenville. .	10.00
Whiton, S. G. ....	10.00	Winthrop, Miss Marie. ....	25.00
Whitridge, Frederick W. ....	5.00	Wise Brothers .....	10.00
Wicke, William .....	10.00	Wisner, Miss Josephine. ....	10.00
Wickham, W. Hull. ....	10.00	Wisner, Percy .....	10.00
Wilcox, Franklin A. ....	10.00	Wisner, Wm. H., & Co. ....	25.00
Wilcoxson, Miss Emilie R. .	10.00	Witherbee, Mrs. Charlotte S. .	10.00
Wild, Joseph & Co. ....	10.00	Witherbee, Frank S. ....	10.00
Wilder, Wm. R. ....	10.00	Witherbee, Mrs. Frank S. .	10.00
Wilkes, Miss Grace. ....	10.00	Witherbee, Mrs. W. C. ....	10.00
Wilkie, John L. ....	10.00	Woerishoffer, Mrs. C. F. .	25.00
Wilkinson Bros., & Co. ....	10.00	Wolf, Sayer & Heller. ....	10.00
Wilkinson, Mrs. James. ....	10.00	Wolff, Mrs. Alfred R. ....	10.00
Willcox, David .....	10.00	Wolff, Alfred R. ....	125.00
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. ....	10.00	Wolff, Lewis S. ....	25.00
Willcox, Wm. G. ....	25.00	Wolff, Rudolph & Co. ....	10.00
Willetts, John T. ....	50.00	Women's Benevolent So- ciety of West End Pres- byterian Church .....	10.00
Willetts, Mrs. Wm. H. ....	10.00	Women's Conference of So- ciety for Ethical Culture. .	10.00
Williams, B. C. ....	5.00	Wood, Henry R. ....	10.00
Williams, Blair S. ....	5.00	Wood, Mrs. James. ....	5.00
Williams, Dr. Charles M. .	5.00	Wood, John H. ....	2.00
Williams Company .....	10.00	Wood, Orrin S. ....	5.00
Williams, Mrs. Georgia P. .	5.00	Wood, Stephen .....	10.00
Williams, H. K. S. ....	5.00	Woodford, F. E. ....	1.00
Williams, Mrs. I. T. ....	10.00	Woodford, Hon. Stewart L. .	10.00
Williams, Mrs. Lawrence. .	100.00		

\* Deceased.



Woodman, Dr. John.....	\$10.00	Wurzburger, Mrs. A.....	\$5.00
Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	25.00	Yeaman, George H.....	5.00
Woodward, James T.....	10.00	Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.	10.00
Woolverton, Samuel .....	20.00	York Street Flax Spinning	
Woolverton, Mrs. W. H... ..	5.00	Co., Ltd. ....	5.00
Wooster, Mrs. George H..	5.00	Young, Edwin .....	10.00
Worcester, Mrs. E. D.....	10.00	Young, Richard N.....	10.00
Workum, Julius F.....	10.00	Young-Fulton, Mrs. M. J... ..	10.00
Wormser, Mrs. Isidor.....	20.00	Yulee, C. Wickliffe.....	10.00
Wray, Miss Julia.....	10.00	Zabriskee, Andrew C.....	25.00
Wright, Mrs. E. K.....	5.00	Zabriskie, George .....	10.00
Wright, Mrs. G. Granville.	100.00	Zoller, Charles .....	5.00
Wright, George M.....	10.00	Zoller, Mrs. Charles.....	10.00
Wupperman, George .....	20.00	Zollikoffer, Mrs. O. F.....	10.00
Wurtz-Dundas, Mrs. J. H..	20.00		

#### SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY.

July, 1904, to September, 1905.

Bannard, Otto T.....	100.00	Lee, Mrs. Frederic S.....	50.00
Brewster, Robert S.....	500.00	Schiff, Jacob H.....	1,100.00
de Forest, Robert W.....	500.00	Speyer, James .....	25.00
Harkness, Edward S.....	1,100.00	"Two Friends in Brooklyn".	200.00
James, Mrs. Walter B....	50.00	White, Alfred T.....	100.00
Jennings, Miss Annie B...	1,175.00		

#### SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

July, 1904, to September, 1905.

A Friend .....	5.00	Banks, Lenox .....	15.00
Anonymous .....	10.00	Baumann, Gustav .....	5.00
Cash .....	2.00	Beekman, John N., M.D.:	10.00
M. M. ....	5.00	Bernheimer, Charles L.....	10.00
Aldrich, Mrs. Jas. Herman.	10.00	Bonner, George T.....	10.00
Aldrich, William P.....	10.00	Brewster, Robert S.....	100.00
Arnold, Constable & Co....	100.00	Brooks, Miss Bertha Green-	
Astor, Mrs. ....	100.00	leaf .....	10.00
Baker, George F.....	100.00	Buchtenkirch, Hermann ...	10.00

Bulkley, Mrs. E. M.....	\$50.00	Munn, O. D.....	\$20.00
*Carter, James C.....	10.00	Ogden, Miss Mary F.....	10.00
Colgate, William .....	25.00	Olyphant, J. Kensett.....	10.00
Congdon, H. L.....	5.00	Parsons, Mrs. Edwin.....	100.00
Diefenthaler, Charles E....	5.00	Peterson, Mrs. Wilson.....	20.00
Drummond, Mrs. James F.	5.00	Pinkerton, Robert A.....	10.00
Eidlitz, Marc & Son.....	25.00	Pless, Martin .....	5.00
Eidlitz, Mrs. Marc.....	5.00	Poll, F. ....	100.00
Eidlitz, Robert James.....	20.00	Porter, Mrs. Clarence.....	5.00
Ellsworth, Mrs. John M...	5.00	Rand, Charles F.....	10.00
Fahnestock, Harris C.....	100.00	Robertson, Albert .....	10.00
Fischer, B., & Co.....	25.00	Ross, W. A., & Bro.....	10.00
Goddard, J. W., & Sons...	10.00	Sachs, Mrs. Samuel.....	10.00
Gray, Mrs. George Zabriskie	10.00	Sbarboro, Augustus .....	5.00
Greeff & Company.....	10.00	Schiff, Mortimer L.....	100.00
Gubelman, F. J.....	10.00	Schott, Charles M., Jr.....	10.00
Hadley, Mrs. Charles Leigh.	5.00	Scribner, Mrs. J. Blair....	25.00
Harkness, Edward S.....	50.00	Seddon, G. B.....	1.00
Harris, N. W., & Co.....	25.00	Seligman, Isaac N.....	25.00
Heimann & Lichten.....	10.00	Sidenberg, G. ....	10.00
Hendricks, Miss Eleanor...	10.00	Snow, Frederick A.....	25.00
Herrman, Mrs. Esther.....	10.00	Stetson, Francis Lynde...	50.00
Hoffmann, Walter .....	10.00	Strauss, Miss Pauline....	10.00
Humphreys, Alexander C..	10.00	Thacher, Thomas .....	25.00
Hyatt, Mrs. A. M.....	10.00	Thorne, W. V. S.....	10.00
Isham, Mrs. Wm. B.....	10.00	Tiffany & Co.....	50.00
Johnson, Mrs. Burges....	5.00	Van Winkle, Miss Mary D.	10.00
"Klaber Boys" .....	10.00	Warburg, Felix M.....	100.00
Kohlman, Charles .....	10.00	Wassermann Brothers ....	100.00
Lawrence, Cyrus J.....	10.00	Wetmore, John McE., M.D.	10.00
Lazarus, Mrs. Jacob H....	10.00	Wheeler, Everett P.....	5.00
Lewis, Mrs. George R....	20.00	White, G. B.....	25.00
Mac Laren, Mrs. F.....	25.00	Whitehouse, Mrs. J. H....	20.00
Manierre & Manierre.....	10.00	Whitney, Mrs. William....	10.00
Maxwell, Miss Matilda....	5.00	Wills, Charles T.....	25.00
Moore & Schley.....	25.00	Woodford, F. E.....	2.00
Morgan, Miss Caroline L...	100.00	Wright, Mrs. G. Granville..	200.00
Morgan, Mrs. John B.....	100.00		

## RELIEF OBTAINED.

In addition to the foregoing contributions, the Charity Organization Society has obtained, as intermediary, from July 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905, through private and public appeals, the following sums for the relief of specified cases. This does not include a large amount contributed directly by Churches, Societies and individuals in cases where they became their own almoners upon the solicitation of this Society.

## RECEIVED THROUGH CENTRAL OFFICE.

Ackerman, Ernest R.....	\$2.00	Boettner, Miss Harriet C...	\$5.00
Allin, Mrs. R. C.....	80.00	Bogert, E. C.....	50.00
"Anonymous," being gifts		Bolling, Raynal C.....	2.00
of from 25 cents to		Bond, Miss Kate.....	25.00
\$150 from 135 anonymous		Braine, Theodore .....	5.00
donors .....	1,580.21	Brennan, J. A.....	25.00
A Friend, R.....	2,000.00	Brewster, Miss Mary S...	3.00
A Friend, through Mrs.		Bridges, H. L.....	10.00
Wm. B. Rice.....	92.00	Brill, Mrs. I.....	3.00
Associated Charities, Bos-		Brown, George G.....	5.00
ton, Mass. ....	8.00	Brown, W. B.....	20.00
Associated Charities, Oak-		Bruce, Mrs. Leslie C.....	30.00
land, Cal. ....	14.90	Bryson Day Nursery.....	10.00
Auchincloss, Mrs. E. S....	5.00	Bryson, Frank G.....	2.00
Auchincloss, Dr. Hugh....	5.00	Bulkley, Mrs. L. Duncan..	5.00
Auchincloss, Mrs. John W.	45.00	Burr, Miss E.....	5.00
Austin, Mrs. F. B.....	50.00	Butler, Miss Helen C.....	217.35
Babcock, H. D.....	25.00	Butler, Miss Virginia.....	20.00
Baker, Mrs. J. S.....	5.00	Calvert, Mrs. John B.....	10.00
Baldwin, Frederick H....	25.00	Cameron, Miss M. E.....	30.25
Barker, Mrs. F.....	3.00	Campbell, Dr. N. L.....	5.00
Barrow, Mrs. J. T.....	10.00	Cantine, Francis C.....	5.00
Barrow, Miss M. R.....	10.00	Cantor, J. ....	4.00
Barrows, Mrs. W. H.....	4.00	Carll, Miss C. J.....	3.00
Beach, Capt. Warren C....	5.00	Carnegie, Mrs. Andrew....	150.00
Bedford, A. ....	10.00	Carpenter, Mrs. Miles B...	10.00
Benjamin, Mrs. Wm. E....	45.00	Cattus, Mrs. F. C.....	28.00
Berry, Samuel .....	20.00	Chamberlin, E. ....	45.00
Betsch, Wm. ....	25.00	Charity Organization So-	
Billings, Miss .....	1.00	ciety, Baltimore, Md.....	6.63
Blake, Miss M. Edith.....	10.00	Charity Organization So-	
Bliss, Mrs. George T.....	50.00	ciety, Montreal, Can.....	30.00

Charles, A. ....	\$5.00	Francolini, Mrs. Jos. Nicola.	\$5.00
Clark, Mrs. L. C. ....	25.00	Fraser, Mrs. George S. ....	13.00
Clarke, Mrs. C. S. ....	20.00	French Benevolent Society	
Cleary, P. C. ....	2.50	of Ladies of St. V. de P.	75.00
Clyde, Miss Ethel. ....	10.00	Friedman, Miss Minnie. ....	15.00
Clyde, Wm. P. ....	30.00	Frissell, A. S. ....	20.00
Cole, E. H. ....	20.00	Fritz, Rev. John H. C. ....	1.00
Conger, Mary A. ....	5.00	Fry, Alfred Brooks. ....	10.00
Cooper, J. P. ....	5.00	Forster, B. D. ....	1.00
Cowles, Mrs. L. F. ....	10.87	Fortman, Miss L. ....	1.00
Cross, Miss Cornelia. ....	15.00	Foster, Mrs. John H. ....	25.00
Crossman, Chas. S. ....	5.00	Gadebusch, P. ....	10.00
Daniels, W. M. ....	5.00	Gaines, Miss E. V. ....	100.00
Davenport, Mrs. Ira. ....	50.00	Gandolfi, Louis ....	10.00
Davies, J. Clarence. ....	70.00	Gaston, Geo. H. ....	10.00
Davis, John ....	2.00	Gates, Mrs. I. E. ....	25.00
Day, Dr. Edward G. ....	1.00	Giffing, John C. ....	1.00
de Forest, Robert W. ....	1,890.00	Gillender, Miss Jessie. ....	200.00
Dehon, Miss M. H. ....	210.00	Green, T. E. ....	3.00
Delafield, Miss E. R. ....	10.00	Greene, Miss Josephine A. .	10.00
Denman, Miss L. O. ....	5.00	Greenwich House ....	3.50
Dewey, Mrs. S. B. ....	1.00	Goodrich, R. N. ....	62.00
Dickinson, Geo. F. ....	50.00	Gould's, J., Son & Co. ....	5.00
Dodge, Miss Grace H. ....	265.00	Halsey, Chas. D. ....	120.00
Dodge, Mrs. Murray W. ....	5.00	Halstead, Miss C. ....	5.00
Dodson, Mrs. T. B. ....	1.00	Hamburger, L. ....	5.00
Dominick, Geo. F., Jr. ....	10.00	Hamill, Dr. Edward H. ....	5.00
Draper, Miss Martha L. ....	8.00	Harcourt, Wm. ....	5.00
Dreyfous, Mrs. E. E. ....	25.00	Hatch, Mrs. W. D. ....	20.00
Drisler, H. ....	1.00	Havemeyer, J. Craig. ....	20.00
Du Bois, Miss Alice G. ....	1.00	Haven, Mrs. G. G. ....	20.00
Duncan, Miss Gertrude I. .	10.00	Havens Relief Fund, thro'	
Durand, Mrs. F. F. ....	5.00	Mrs. C. R. Lowell. ....	96.50
Eder, H. E. ....	1.00	Havens Relief Fund So-	
Edey, Mrs. C. L. ....	15.00	ciety ....	1,000.00
Ellinger, J. O. ....	5.00	Henderson, Miss M. W. ....	10.00
Ely, Ambrose K. ....	275.00	Henry, Mrs. ....	157.00
Fahnestock, Mrs. Gibson. .	50.00	Hentz, Henry ....	25.00
Fischer, Mrs. B. ....	25.00	Herrmann, Arnold ....	20.00
Fish, Stuyvesant ....	50.00	Herrmann, Milton C. ....	10.00
Fisher, W. B. ....	10.00	Hirchhorn, R. ....	10.00
Fisk, Harvey Edward. ....	50.00	Hitchcock, Dr. Charles. ....	10.00

Holbrook, F. S.....	\$15.00	Lambert, M. B.....	\$1.00
Holloway, H. D.....	4.00	Lansing, Miss G.....	2.00
Hopkins, Mrs. Geo. B.....	10.00	Lascelles, Miss .....	1.50
Hornby, Alonzo .....	78.00	Lathrop, Francis .....	15.00
Hoyt, Miss G. L.....	5.00	Laurence, Mrs. John.....	30.00
Hubbard, Miss Anna Weir.	5.00	Lawrence, Mrs. A. N.....	7.00
Hudnut, Richard A.....	30.00	Lee, Miss Alline.....	10.00
Hunter, Mrs. Robert.....	1.00	Lee, Mrs. Frederic S.....	25.00
Huntington, Mrs. C. P....	50.00	Lee, Wm. H. L.....	2.00
Hutchings, C. A.....	15.00	Leland, Mrs. Chas. H.....	5.00
Hyatt, A. M.....	80.00	Le Roy, Miss Eleanor.....	35.00
Hyde, Clarence M.....	545.00	Levi, Albert A.....	20.00
Hyde, Mrs. W. H.....	5.00	Liebmann, Miss S. A.....	10.00
Hyman, Daniel W.....	3.00	Lockman, J. T.....	5.00
Iselin, William E.....	25.00	Lomax, Thomas .....	291.20
Jackson, Miss E. H. W....	4.00	*Lowell, Mrs. C. R.....	70.00
Jarvis, Mrs. J. B.....	30.00	Lusk, Miss Anna H.....	20.00
Jarvis, Dr. N. S.....	10.00	Lydig, David .....	54.00
Jay, Mrs. J. C.....	10.00	Lynch, Thos. M.....	5.00
Jay, Mrs. John L.....	10.00	Lyon, Miss Louise Abeel...	5.00
Jesup, Mrs. Morris K.....	20.00	MacDougall, George R...	125.00
Jolly, Thomas .....	20.00	McAlpin, C. W.....	120.00
Jones, A. H.....	70.00	McCagg, Louis B.....	30.00
Jones, Mrs. A. H.....	65.00	McCann, Mrs. F. G.....	5.00
Jones, Miss Ellen Major...	5.00	McEnnery, Mrs. I. F.....	2.00
Kane, John Innes.....	125.00	McLean, R. ....	3.00
Kane, Mrs. John Innes.....	165.00	Mali, Henry W. T., & Co...	10.00
Kaufman, Miss Kate.....	2.00	Marshall, Charles H.....	5.00
Kay, Miss .....	1.00	Martin, Miss Julia H.....	7.25
Kelsey, Mrs. Elizabeth B...	40.00	Mason, Mrs. T. H.....	144.00
Kendall, Cornelius B.....	5.00	Mather, Rev. Arthur.....	15.00
Kernochan, J. Frederic....	10.00	Mathews, Mrs. D. A.....	3.00
Kerr, Mrs. Walter C.....	5.00	Messer, Wm. ....	11.00
Keys, Miss Alice M.....	5.00	Meyer, Max .....	5.00
Keyser, Mrs. W. B. T.....	3.00	Meyers, H. ....	5.00
Kidder, Mrs. A. M.....	10.00	Michaelson, H. ....	5.00
Kingsland, Mrs. Wm. M...	10.00	Miller, W. G.....	4.00
Klein, Martin .....	2.00	Milliken, Edward F.....	10.00
Knox, H. H.....	5.00	Minturn, Mrs. J. Wendell.	10.00
Koegler, E. G., & Co.....	5.00	Mitchell, Mrs. Alfred.....	87.50
Kunhardt, W. H.....	5.00	Mitchell, Mrs. O. M.....	5.00

\* Deceased.



Monroe, Mrs. E. B.....	\$25.00	Poel, Frank .....	\$50.00
Morewood, Miss E. D.....	12.00	Porter, Horace .....	9.00
Morgan, Miss A. G.....	10.00	Potter, Mrs. Alonzo.....	25.00
Morgan, Mrs. J. P.....	1,595.05	Potter, Miss Virginia.....	15.00
Morgan, Mrs. J. P., Jr.....	25.00	Potts, W. R.....	10.00
Morse, Mrs. M. A.....	2.00	Pratt, George D.....	54.00
Mount, Miss Louise I.....	50.00	Provident Relief Fund...	13,081.52
Nathan, Fred. ....	10.00	Purrington, Mrs. W. A....	15.00
Needlework Guild .....	5.00	Rhoades, Lyman .....	45.00
Needy Relief Society of N.		Rice, Mrs. Wm. B.....	37.50
Y. C.....	10.00	Richardson, Mrs. D. R....	20.00
Neel, W. P.....	10.00	Risley, Geo. H.....	100.00
Nesbitt, Miss F. C.....	5.00	Ritzel, M. ....	2.00
Neustadt, Mrs. S.....	35.00	Robertson, Albert .....	10.00
Newark Bureau Associated		Robinson, Eli K.....	75.00
Charities .....	10.65	Rockefeller, John D.....	100.00
Newcomb, M. K.....	5.00	Rogers, Mrs. H. H.....	164.00
New England Society.....	300.00	Rogers, Mrs. Noah C.....	5.00
New York Colored Mission.	10.00	Rosenberg, Pauline A....	5.00
Neilson, Sophus A.....	5.00	Rosenheim, Miss Sadie S..	1.00
Norton, Mrs. E. L.....	10.00	Rothschild, Anna J.....	5.00
O'Connell, Mrs. P. J.....	16.00	Rowe, Dr. J. T. W.....	7.00
O'Connor, Frank .....	1.00	Ruland, M. A.....	35.00
Old, A. F.....	5.00	Ryerson, Arthur .....	10.00
Osborn, Mrs. Wm. C.....	10.00	St. George's Society.....	19.00
Outerbridge, A. Emilius....	10.00	Sanford, Mrs. Harrison....	25.00
Ovington, Theo. T.....	5.00	Sargent, Miss G. W.....	35.00
Parsons, Masters Charles		Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs.	
and Humphrey .....	180.00	Herbert L. ....	125.00
Parsons, Masters Charles		Savill, Miss Edith P.....	5.00
and Humphrey and Dick-		Schenck, Susan B.....	5.00
son Mott .....	150.00	Schermerhorn, Mrs. W. C..	90.00
Parsons, Mrs. Edwin.....	10.00	Schiff, Miss Dorothy and	
Parsons, Mrs. George.....	25.00	Mr. John Mortimer.....	50.00
Pease, Miss J. A.....	2.00	Schiff, Jacob H.....	50.00
Pell, Alfred Duane.....	25.00	Schirmer, Gustav .....	10.00
Penfold, Miss Josephine...	10.00	Schrader, George H. F....	200.00
Peters, Mrs. W. R.....	5.00	Schwartz, H. J.....	3.00
Peterson, Mrs. Wilson.....	300.00	Schweiger, Rudolph .....	1.00
Philipse, Miss Catharine W.	9.00	Scrymser, James A.....	40.00
Phipps, Miss S. M.....	10.00	Scrymser, Mrs. James A..	125.00
Plenty, Annie H.....	5.00	Sexton, E. B.....	50.00

Sexton, Mrs. E. B.....	\$50.00	Ward, Miss Charlotte.....	\$15.00
Seymour, Mrs. Frederick...	9.60	Wardwell, Mrs. E. H.....	45.00
Sickels, Robert.....	10.00	Warren, J. Hobart.....	5.00
Sloane, Henry T.....	172.00	Waters, Edward John.....	3.00
Sloane, Mrs. Wm. D.....	66.25	Weinberg, Mrs. Chas. W...	3.00
Smidt, Mrs. Thomas.....	10.00	Welch, Mrs. Alex. M.....	10.00
Smith, Francis J.....	5.00	Wells, J. D., Jr.....	75.00
Smith, J. Hopkins.....	35.00	Western Union Sewing Ma-	
Squier, W. C., Jr.....	5.00	chine Co. ....	3.00
Steers, James R.....	50.00	Weston, Mrs. F. M.....	2.00
Stephens, Julia W.....	7.00	Wharton, Mrs. Edward...	50.00
Stevens, Miss .....	3.00	White, Miss Caroline.....	100.65
Stikeman, Hortense .....	25.00	White, G. B.....	10.00
Stobo, Mrs. Robert.....	9.00	White, Horace .....	5.00
Storer, Miss Sophie Carey..	5.00	White, Miss May W.....	100.00
Strauss, N. ....	3.00	Whitehouse, Mrs. J. H.....	10.00
Strong, Miss Julia D.....	5.00	Williams, Miss Alida S....	5.00
Strong, Thomas S.....	10.00	Williams, Mrs. I. T.....	10.00
Strouss, N. ....	2.50	Williams, Dr. Linsley R...	5.00
Superintendent of the Poor,		Williamson, F. Stuart.....	10.00
Buffalo, N. Y.....	4.65	Williamson, G. D. W.....	160.00
Taylor, Lloyd .....	10.00	Williamson, Miss M. A. B.	112.00
Thomas, Mrs. Ludlow.....	5.00	Wilkinson, Miss Fannie M.	5.00
Thompson, H. H.....	85.00	Wilson, Rev. Arthur J.....	510.58
Thornell, Henry L.....	50.00	Wilson, Miss Isabella.....	15.00
Tiffany, Dexter O.....	70.00	Wilson, Mrs. Sarah.....	70.00
Tissington, H. T.....	120.00	Wiswall & Tichenor.....	5.00
Tobias, B. ....	3.00	Witherell, N. ....	215.00
Tompkins, Kilbourne .....	35.00	Wolff, Lewis S.....	20.00
Trevor, William .....	5.00	Woolsey, Miss C. B., and	
Unz & Co.....	5.00	The Misses Converse....	20.00
Wallace, B. L.....	20.00	Worcester, Mrs. E. D.....	20.00
Walker, Mrs. E. R.....	49.00	Zabriskie, Andrew C.....	98.00
Warburg, Felix M.....	200.00	Zabriskie, Mrs. Andrew C..	20.00
Warburg, Mrs. Felix M...	250.00	Zabriskie, Mrs. Titus.....	100.00

## RECEIVED THROUGH DISTRICT OFFICES.

Adam, Mr. and Mrs. A....	45.00	Adriance, H. E.....	25.00
Adams, T. M.....	30.00	Alexander Ave. Baptist	
Adler, Dr. Felix.....	73.13	Church .....	6.00
Adler, Mrs. Felix (Sunday		All Saints' Conference. ....	6.00
School Class) .....	30.00	All Souls' P. E. Church....	9.50

Anderson, C. M.....	\$9.50	Church of St. Thomas the	
Anderson, Mrs. R. J.....	5.00	Apostle .....	\$1.00
Andrews, C. A.....	20.00	Clark, Miss Ella Mabel.....	98.66
"Anonymous" .....	58.35	Cochran, Mrs. F. B.....	19.50
"A Friend".....	2.40	Coffey, S.....	3.00
"A Friend," through Mrs.		Coffin, Mrs. Edmund.....	200.00
Wm. B. Rice.....	30.00	Collins, Miss J.....	15.00
"H. B. H.".....	1,260.00	Conference, Sacred Heart..	3.50
Bacon, Miss L. E.....	3.00	Cooper Fund, through Uni-	
Barnard Class, 1905.....	66.00	versity Settlement.....	10.85
Barnes, Miss S. P.....	150.00	Cornell, Mrs. R. C.....	42.51
Batten, Rev. L. W.....	10.00	Cortes, Mr. and Mrs. E. A.	99.00
Beekman, Dr. J. N.....	30.00	Co-Workers Circle.....	5.00
Behn, C.....	25.00	Cram, Miss K. G.....	26.00
Belgium, Consul of.....	30.00	Cuneo, A.....	15.00
Bell, P. E.....	5.00	D'Assari, Rev. Mr.....	2.00
Benson, Rev. Mr.....	5.00	Davidson, Mrs.....	2.00
Bishop, S. H.....	20.00	Davison, Henry J.....	10.00
Bispham, Wm.....	5.00	Deehan, Rev. T. J.....	2.00
Bliss, Miss Catharine A....	190.00	Denniston, Miss.....	6.00
Boettner, Miss A.....	25.00	Dodd, L. W.....	5.00
Boettner, Mrs. H. C.....	10.00	Dodd, Miss S. B.....	2.00
*Borg, Mrs. S.....	10.00	Dodge, C. H.....	15.00
Bradley, Miss H. W.....	9.05	Dodge, Miss Grace H.....	150.00
Bradley, Jas. A.....	70.00	Doe Ye Next Thynges So-	
Brewster, Robt. S.....	192.80	ciety .....	116.00
Briggs, Miss.....	2.00	Donald, Miss L. A.....	2.00
Briggs, C. A.....	1.00	Donelle, Mrs. Chas. B.....	258.26
Brown, Abbott.....	5.00	Donnelly, Miss Jane.....	5.00
Brown, Miss H.....	5.00	Draper, Miss.....	3.00
Brown, Mrs. Harmon.....	2.50	Duncan, Mrs.....	1.00
Brown, Mrs. W. P.....	2.00	Dwight, W. E.....	103.00
Bussell, Miss A. S.....	7.77	Dyer, Rev. H. C.....	5.00
Butler, Wm.....	10.00	East Side Ladies, through	
Capleas, John E.....	5.00	Dr. Kober.....	5.00
Caritas Sewing Circle.....	165.00	East 61st St. M. E. Church.	4.00
Chanler, Miss M. S.....	8.00	Evans, Dr. W.....	5.00
Childs, Mrs. A.....	17.00	Eve, Adulcie.....	75.00
Chisolm, B. O.....	391.85	Farrelly, Rev. T.....	6.00
Christ Church.....	7.00	Ferrazza, Rev. Fr.....	2.00
Church of the Sacred Heart	3.50	Fischer, Mrs. B.....	10.00

\*Deceased

Fisk, Harvey Edward.....	\$50.00	Henderson, Mrs. E. C.....	\$5.00
Fitzpatrick, Wm. ....	5.00	Henry Street Settlement...	13.41
Flagg, Miss H.....	9.75	Hoffman, Mrs. R.....	6.00
Flannagan, Mrs. W. W....	10.00	Holbert, F. J.....	2.00
Floyd-Jones, Mrs. A. O....	10.00	Holden, Mrs. E. R.....	10.00
Ford, L. H.....	2.00	Holloway, Rev. H.....	1.00
Foster, Mrs. H. S.....	1.00	Holloway, Mrs. H. D....	2.00
Francher, Miss .....	2.00	Holy Apostles Church.....	32.00
Fredericks, A. ....	96.00	Holy Trinity Church.....	5.00
French Benevolent Society.	75.00	Howard, W. C.....	11.72
Friedman, Miss .....	6.00	Hudson River R. R. Co....	1.87
Friend-in-Need Committee.	2.00	Hungarian Society .....	4.00
Garrison, Mrs. W.....	1.00	Hunter, Robert .....	8.00
Gates, Rev. W. B.....	13.50	Hunter, Mrs. Robert.....	26.04
German Ladies' Society...	65.00	Huschel, Mrs. A. H.....	2.00
German Society .....	179.00	Iselin, Miss Georgtine....	50.00
Getzoff, B. ....	5.00	Isham, Miss Julia .....	26.00
Gifford, C. A.....	10.00	Isham, Miss Julia, for	
Gillis, F. S.....	20.00	Nurses' Settlement .....	40.00
Gilmour, A. C.....	1.00	Israels, Mrs. C. H.....	7.00
Glover, Augusta P.....	4.00	Italian Benevolent Society.	5.00
Godkin, Mrs. E. L.....	117.72	James, Arthur Curtiss....	120.00
God's Prov. Mission.....	5.00	Johnson, Edward .....	1.00
Goldmark, Miss Emily....	5.75	Johnston, Dr. Wm. F.....	550.00
Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. M.	60.00	Jones, Nellie and Sarah...	24.00
Gough, Mrs. D.....	3.00	Kane, Miss L. L.....	125.96
Gouldy, Miss J. A.....	10.00	Karelson, F. E.....	1.00
Haebler, Theodore .....	48.00	Keating, P. ....	1.00
Haight, Miss E.....	4.00	Keehan, D. ....	1.50
Hallock, Dr. S. F.....	6.26	Kellogg, Chas. D.....	75.00
Hamilton, J. H.....	2.00	Keyser, Samuel .....	15.00
Hamilton, Mrs. Wm. Pier-		King's Daughters Circle of	
son .....	12.32	West End Pres. Church..	20.00
Hand-in-Hand .....	74.00	Kips Bay District Commit-	
Harlem Relief Society....	958.05	tee .....	135.28
Harris, M. T.....	11.00	Kissel, Mrs. G. E.....	5.00
Harrison, Mrs. C. H.....	2.00	Knapp, R. S.....	100.00
Hauser, Wm. ....	2.00	Knell, Louis .....	2.50
Haven's Relief Fund, thro'		Kohlsaat, Miss A.....	5.00
Mrs. C. R. Lowell.....	130.50	Kreebe, John .....	10.00
Heck, Mrs. ....	6.00	Lambert, Mrs. ....	6.00
Heiser, Michael .....	17.40	Lasher, Rev. J. L.....	5.00

Lauterbach, Edward.....	\$10.00	Nichols, Mrs. H. B.....	\$25.00
Lauterbach, Miss H.....	5.80	Nichols, T. ....	5.00
Lavin, Thomas .....	13.00	Norman, Mrs. C.....	5.00
Lawlor, Mrs. ....	3.00	Nurses' Settlement .....	13.50
Lawrence, R. W.....	2.00	O'Donohue, Miss Teresa...	163.85
Lawson, Chas. B.....	24.00	Oilesheimer, Mrs. H.....	25.00
Lincoln, F. D.....	86.50	Oppenheimer, Dr. H. A...	10.70
Lisa Day Nursery.....	3.25	Orth, Mrs. W.....	15.00
*Lowell, Mrs. C. R.....	232.00	O'Sullivan, J. ....	42.00
Lusk, Miss A.....	6.68	Owens, Rev. Wm.....	5.25
McBurney, C. I.....	24.31	Pannasch, Henry .....	45.00
McCall, Miss B.....	7.00	Pardow, Mother P.....	2.00
McCall, Mrs. E.....	9.00	Parks, Mrs. J. L.....	5.00
McCreddie, Miss .....	16.50	Parsons, Mrs. S. E.....	12.00
McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs.		Peabody, Mrs. C. A.....	25.00
J. G. ....	25.00	Peters, Miss Julia.....	50.00
McMahon, Rev. D. J.....	4.25	Phillips, Mrs. F.....	2.00
Madden, Rev. Father.....	2.00	Plantin, J. R.....	10.00
Mapes, Daniel .....	10.00	Poole, Mrs. G. E.....	26.00
Markoe, Dr. Francis H....	42.00	Pooley, Rev. C. N. A.....	2.00
Markoe, Mrs. T. M.....	9.00	Potter, Miss V.....	19.00
Mattini, Mrs. A.....	2.35	Practical Aid Society.....	1.00
Maynard, Mrs. W. E.....	2.32	Pritchard, Rev. Hugh.....	19.00
Mazullo, Pasquali .....	100.00	Pulleyn, J. J.....	5.00
Merrill, C. E.....	25.00	Purdy, Wm. Macneven....	250.00
Merrington, Rev. W. E....	1.00	Pyne, Percy R.....	25.00
Michelena, Mrs. ....	5.00	Rekchinsky, Mrs. M.....	40.00
Middlebrook, Miss S. L....	49.00	Rice, Mrs. Wm. B.....	30.00
Minor, Dr. S. C.....	1.00	Richmond, Mrs. E. M....	5.00
Montefiore Home, J. Hal-		Ritchie, Mrs. J.....	2.00
garten Fund .....	15.00	Rockefeller, John D.....	400.00
Morewood, Mrs. A.....	10.00	Rockwell, W. S.....	1.00
Morewood, Miss E. D....	24.00	Ruppert, Jacob .....	224.00
Munroe, Prof. Henry S... 122.00		St. Agnes' Church.....	15.00
Murray, Hutchins, Stirling		St. Aloysius' R. C. Church.	5.00
& Murray .....	252.05	St. Andrews' Society.....	30.00
Nathan, F. ....	5.00	St. George's Society.....	94.50
Neville, Miss L.....	3.00	St. Mark's Church.....	25.00
Nevins, Miss A.....	5.00	St. Michael's P. E. Church.	47.50
New York American.....	500.00	St. Peter's Church.....	3.00
New York Colored Mission.	2.00	St. Vincent de Paul.....	10.00

\* Deceased.



St. Vincent Ferrer R. C. Church .....	\$7.00	Trent, Prof. W. T.....	\$10.00
Satterlee, Miss M.....	20.00	University Settlement .....	18.00
Schellhorn, George .....	5.00	Van De Water, Rev. G. R..	15.00
Schermerhorn, Mrs. ....	5.00	von Briesen, H.....	25.00
Schley, Mrs. Wm. T.....	15.00	Waddington, Mrs. ....	2.00
Schwanenflugel, Mrs. ....	5.00	Ward, Miss C.....	5.00
Second District Committee.	11.00	Ward, Mrs. J. T.....	4.00
Sinclair, Mrs. F. M.....	35.00	Ward, Mrs. T. W.....	1.00
Sixth District Committee..	1.98	Warner, Geo. Coffing.....	10.00
Slade Fund, through Kips Bay District Com.....	25.84	Waterhouse, Rev. E.....	13.00
Slade, Mrs. Geo. P.....	75.00	Weber Piano Co.....	12.00
Smith, Mrs. A. M.....	50.00	Welles, Benj. ....	8.38
Smith, Mrs. G. W.....	1.00	Wells, J. D., Jr.....	40.00
Solomon, H. ....	22.03	Wheeler, Mrs. Alex.....	1.00
Speed, Mrs. T. A.....	20.00	Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co. ....	50.00
Stevens, Byam K.....	20.00	Whitcher, Miss C.....	3.00
Steward, Mrs. D. J.....	6.00	Willard, David .....	4.25
Stewart, Mrs. C. J.....	5.00	Williams, Miss .....	6.00
Stewart, J. A.....	5.00	Williams, Mrs. Elizabeth...	5.00
Strong, Rev. G. L.....	17.00	Wills, Charles T.....	20.00
Sturgis, Mrs. Russell.....	70.00	Winterer, George .....	8.00
Suse, Mrs. F. E.....	1.00	Winthrop, Egerton L.....	392.00
Tams, Mrs. J. F.....	12.00	Wodell, Mrs. Silas.....	15.00
Tashlein, Mrs. Delia.....	2.00	Wolff, A. R.....	25.00
Tod, Mrs. J. Kennedy.....	13.00	Woodruff, Mrs. Jos. W....	2.00
Towell, James F.....	75.00	Yorkville District Committee .....	12.32
Townsend, Rev. S. De Lancey .....	52.56	Zabriskie, Mrs. George.....	50.00
		Zender, Miss I.....	10.00

#### RECEIVED THROUGH INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Alexander, Dr. ....	1.00	Charity Organization Society, Baltimore, Md.....	2.65
Anderson, Prof. Sir Thomas McCall .....	484.50	Cowles, Mrs. ....	1.10
Andrews, C. A.....	79.39	Davenport, Mrs. Ira.....	58.75
"Anonymous," .....	4.00	Davidson, Mrs. ....	1.00
Associated Charities, Wash., D. C. ....	5.74	Delafield, Miss .....	10.00
Brown, Mrs. Abbott.....	45.00	Forsyth, Mrs. G. W.....	12.00
Carnegie, Andrew .....	200.00	Forsyth, Mrs. G. W., Friends through .....	35.00

French, Samuel D. & Co...	\$48.00	St. George's Society.....	\$47.85
German Society .....	15.00	St. Louis Provident Associ-	
Hellman, Mrs. Theodore...	4.25	ation .....	7.00
Hill, A. A.....	5.00	Seaman, Benj. R.....	158.50
Hoadley, Rev. James H....	11.00	Searles, C. N.....	1.00
Irwin, James .....	15.00	Sheldon, Mrs. James.....	12.00
Iselin, Mrs. John H.....	20.00	Smith, George D.....	20.00
Koblenzer, M. ....	105.00	Smith, Mrs. S. Sydney.....	52.57
Lasalle, Miss .....	1.00	Stanton, M. B.....	7.00
Livingston, Mrs. H. T....	159.60	Sturgis, Miss .....	7.77
McMahon, Rev. D. J.....	15.00	Sutro, L. ....	2.00
Miles, Miss .....	1.00	Thompson, Frederick ....	5.00
New York Colored Mission.	14.55	Underhill, Rev. Andrew F.	165.50
New York Stock Exchange.	43.52	Upham, Mrs. Eliz. K.....	15.00
Phalen, Father .....	3.00	Waddington, Miss E.....	9.30
Philadelphia Society for Or-		Warren, Mr. ....	1.00
ganizing Charity .....	13.02	Zundel, R. W.....	5.00

#### RECEIVED THROUGH APPLICATION BUREAU.

"Anonymous" .....	9.85	Kleiner, Miss .....	4.00
Associated Charities, Bos-		Memorial Baptist Church..	8.55
ton .....	11.00	Miller, Wm. ....	4.00
Boissevain, D. G.....	10.00	Orvis, E. V.....	10.78
Burgess, C. E.....	5.00	Pratt, Frederick B.....	10.00
Children's Aid Society....	5.00	St. George's Society.....	21.00
Churchman, Rev. A. B....	1.10	Shelter for Respectable	
City Mission and Tract So-		Girls .....	3.50
ciety .....	5.00	Washington Board of	
Councill, W. H.....	20.00	Charities .....	3.60
Kane, James E.....	1.00	Zibell, Gustav .....	4.00

#### RECEIVED THROUGH MENDICANCY DEPARTMENT.

Alzheimer, Louis .....	29.00	Durand, Mrs. Louise.....	72.00
"Anonymous" .....	1.00	Elster, J. V.....	2.00
Barry, Daniel E.....	1.00	Irving, Miss Helen C....	15.00
Bernheimer, Charles L....	25.00	O'Donohue, Miss T.....	10.00
Bradley, Daniel I.....	9.90	Riffkin, Benjamin .....	3.00
Charity Organization So-		Seymour, Mrs. Fred.....	1.00
ciety, Buffalo, N. Y....	9.25	Waid, Miss L. D.....	4.50
Conyngton, Miss M. K....	1.50		

STATEMENT OF MONEYS EXPENDED FOR RELIEF AS  
INTERMEDIARY, JULY 1, 1904, TO SEPTEMBER  
30, 1905.

Through the ten district offices.....	\$31,959.63
By the Application Bureau in behalf of homeless persons under care of the Society.....	1,287.45
By the Investigating Department of the Registration Bureau for urgent relief. ....	4,471.84
By the Committee on Mendicancy.....	764.88
Through the Central office, not included in above.....	7,423.69
Total.....	<u>\$45,907.49</u>













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